USE
FRY'S
PURE CONCENTRATED
COCOA.
"There is no beverage which can so confidently be recommended for the use of invalids."—*Medical Annual*, 1893.
Purchasers should ask specially for
"FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA,"
to distinguish it from other
varieties manufactured by the Firm.

4th Edition

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

NORTHERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
LONDON:—1, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.
ABERDEEN:—1, UNION TERRACE.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1892).
Fire Premiums £710,000
Life Premiums 224,000
Interest 168,000
Accumulated Funds £4,146,000

No. 890.—VOL. LVII. *TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1893.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, A LIFE OF PLEASURE. By HENRY PETTITT AND Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS. (The greatest success Drury Lane has ever known.)

Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Lily Hanbury (by permission of H. Beerbohm Tree, Esq.), Miss Laura Linden, Miss Le Thiere, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. Frank H. Fenton, Mr. William Elton, Mr. Stephen Caffrey, Mr. Clarence Holt, Mr. J. A. Cave, Mr. Robert Soutar, and Mr. Harry Nicholls.

MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 1.30. Doors open 1 o'clock. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. TREE, Sole Lessee and Manager.

TO-NIGHT at 8.15, a new play in 4 acts, by HENRY ARTHUR JONES, called THE TEMPTER.

Mr. Tree; Messrs. Fred. Terry, F. Emsli, Fuller Mellish, G. W. Anson, Char's Allan, Holman Clark, Revelle, Baldie, Wyatt, Paton, Cowis, &c.; Mrs. Tree, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, and Miss Julia Nelson.

MATINEE of THE TEMPTER EVERY SATURDAY, until further notice, at 2.

Seats may now be booked two months in advance. Box-office (Mr. Leverton) open 10 till 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Lecocq's celebrated Comic Opera
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
(Last Five Nights).

Mesdames Amy Augarde, H. Crofton, M. A. Victor, N. Cravering, B. Vere; Messrs. Courtice Pounds, W. Dale, C. Davenport, S. Hemsley, G. Humphery, F. Vigar. At 8.15, POOR MIGNONETTE. LAST MATINÉE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.

TO-NIGHT, at 8, A WOMAN'S REVENGE, by HENRY PETTITT. Messrs. Charles Warner, Charles Cartwright, Herbert Flemming, Rudge Harding, John Carter, and Arthur Williams; Mesdames Mary Rorke, Alma Stanley, Florence L. Forster, Agnes Thomas. Box-office 10 to 6. Doors open 7.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDES.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8, Audran's charming Comic Opera, LA MASCOTTE,

with the following powerful cast:—

Miss Phyllis Broughton, Miss Katie Seymour, and Miss Florence St. John; Mr. Wallace Brownlow, Mr. Charles Conyers, Mr. George Mudie, and Mr. Robert Pateman.

Box-Office open 10 to 6 daily. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, October 14 at 2.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Lessee, W. S. PENLEY.

CHARLEY'S AUNT,
By BRANDON THOMAS.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.
Preceded, at 8, by JOHN THURGOOD, FARMER.
MATINEE of CHARLEY'S AUNT EVERY SATURDAY, at 3. Doors open 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

COMEDY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. COMYNS CARR.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, a new and original play, in four Acts, by Sydney Grundy, entitled
SOWING THE WIND.

Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. Edmund Maurice, Mr. Ian Robertson, Mr. Will Dennis, Mr. Chandler, Mr. J. Byron; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Annie Hughes, Mrs. Campbell Bradley, and Miss Winifred Emery. Preceded at 8 by IN STRICT CONFIDENCE by Paul Heriot. Mrs. W. T. Lovell, Mr. J. Byron, and Miss Lena Ashwell.

Doors open 7.40. Box-office (Mr. Scarisbrick) open 10 to 5. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, October 14, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—COMEDY.

COURT THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.

EVERY EVENING at 9, a Three-act Farce, being an English version of the great Parisian success, "Champignol Malgré Lui," entitled THE OTHER FELLOW, by Fred Horner. Messrs. Charles Groves, C. H. Brookfield, Wendon Grossmith, Wilfred Draycott, H. De Lange, W. Wren, Compton Coutts, R. Nancarrow, Charles Barnes, Seymour Dicks, Sydney Warden, F. Bertram, &c. Misses Pattie Brown, Marianne Caldwell, M'Intosh, Elmline Ferries. Preceded at 8.15 by HIS LAST CHANCE. Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Elmline Ferries. Doors open at 7.45. Box-office now open.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Manager, F. J. HARRIS.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MOROCCO BOUND (175th time). John L. Shine, Charles Danby, Tempas Sayes, Lilian Redfern, and Letty Lind. At 7.45, REX HARLEY, the mimic of popular actors. Box-office 10 to 10. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietors and Lessees, Mr. and Mrs. FRANK WYATT.

THIS EVENING at 9, THE TWO JOHNNIES. Messrs. Charles Glenney, Lionel Rignold, Percy Marshall, Graham Wentworth, Fred Jacques, Stanley Smith, and Frank Wyatt; Mesdames Maud Elmore, Clara Jecks, Gladys Homfrey, Marie Lascelles, and Violet Melnotte. At 8.15, AULD LANG SYNE. MATINEE of THE TWO JOHNNIES TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), at 3.

DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE.

EVERY NIGHT, at 8.15, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY. Doors open 7.40.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8.15, THE FORESTERS.

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, October 13 (and for a few evenings only), THE LAST WORD.

Miss Ada Rehan, James Lewis, Sydney Irving, Mallet Kerby, Courtenay Thorpe, Charles Cartwright, Otis Skinner, Misses Sidney Cowell, Virginia Dreher, Nina Saunders, Edith Crane, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Phyllis Rankin.

MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT at 2, THE FORESTERS (last time).

SATURDAY NIGHT, and ALL NEXT WEEK, THE LAST WORD.

In preparation a Farcical Comedy by F. C. Burnand, entitled THE ORIENT EXPRESS.

Box-office daily, 9 to 5. Seats also at all Libraries.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,

Under the Management of Mr. ALFRED GERMAN REED and Mr. CORNEY GRAIN.

TO-DAY, at 3, AN ODD PAIR, PIANO ON TOUR, and BOX B, by Mr. CORNEY GRAIN. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 8. Stalls, 5s., 3s.; admission, 2s., 1s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE, W.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.

Open 7.30. At 8.40, the Grand Ballet FIDELIA. At 10.30, CHICAGO. Varieties by RAFFIN'S WONDERFUL PIG and MONKEY, Herr Thora, The Three Castles, R. H. Douglass, the Polnikis, The Silvani Troupe, Amy Lyster, Marie Tyler, &c., &c.

EMPIRE.

TO-NIGHT, Two Grand Ballets, KATRINA, at 8, and the Up-to-Date Ballet, THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME, at 10, invented by Mr. George Edwardes, the whole arranged by Mdme. Katti Lanner, the music specially composed, and incidental music arranged by Monsieur Leopold Wenzel. The following artistes are engaged to support these two grand spectacles:—Mdlle. Heva Sarony, Sigrorina Saviyini, Phyllis Kaye, Ada Reeve, Mr. Will Bishop, Signor Vincenti, and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Costumes by Wilhelm, executed by Miss Fisher, Madame Auguste et Cie, and Mr. M. Angel. Scenery by Messrs. Ryan, Telbin, and Henry Emden. Varieties at 7.45; Armand Arv, Cinquevalli, Marie Lloyd, Charles Merritt, C. Tilbury, Ardel and Donaldson, R. G. Knowles, Brothers Webb, &c., &c. Doors open 7.30. SPECIAL MATINEE October 21.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

At no place in the world can so many sights be seen. Fire! Fire! The Collies' Rescue. See the Wonderful Performing Dogs. The Fakir Priest. The Great Dive through the Roof. See the Champion Divers of the World. Great Russian Waxworks and Tortures. Free Varieties, 12s. Bonus. Special (free) Grand Varieties, 2 and 7. Enoch's Tank Performances. Performing animals. The Four-Legged Dance, Ballet Quartette, &c., &c., &c. All free. Concert (free) 6.30. See (Theatre) 4 and 9, the Boxing Kangaroo, &c., &c. Grand Swimming Entertainments, 3 and 10. Talking and Laughing Seal. The Human Phenomenon eating candles, coal, coke, &c. The National Chrysanthemum Society's Show To-morrow and Thursday and Friday. No extra charge.

L'INTRANSIGEANT.

AFTER many months of self-conscious rest and ostentatious self-effacement, the Parnellites are astir again. Before the meeting of Parliament we heard a good deal of them, of what they wanted and of what they would do. Then came a long period of intermittent silence or watchful inactivity. And now they have broken out. The reason Mr. REDMOND offers for the change is that his "political opponents are being found out;" and by these he means not the Tories nor the Liberal Unionists, but the followers of Messrs. HEALY and SEXTON. But in truth the hot Irish blood might find the most whimsical reason in the world for its sudden fury. There is no need to rationalize the storm. Perhaps it is because the Home Rule Bill has died and been respectably buried in the Lords; it may be because it is the anniversary of Mr. PARNELL'S death; or even because Mr. REDMOND and his friends have got back from their holidays and want a head to thump. It would appear, at any rate, that the two sections (or is it three?) of the Irish party are further apart than ever. Their tempers grow more acrimonious. It is not the Lords or the Unionists who have won their hatred, but the brothers-in-arms with whom they are supposed to be assailing a common foe.

We wonder with what stomach the sincere Gladstonian will read the account of the PARNELL celebrations and Mr. REDMOND'S very frank speech. Mr. REDMOND acknowledges that there are some "honest Home Rulers" in England, but he sees very clearly how faint is the interest of the Liberal party in the cause it is presumed to be supporting with heart and soul. "Necessity" has converted most of Mr. GLADSTONE'S sheep into Home Rulers, and necessity, says Mr. REDMOND, must keep them so. Beyond a doubt he is right. Many long since are sick of Home Rule; many would fain drop it overboard and be done with it; and many are hoping that by the end of 1894 the Irish will have forgotten their compact, and will be content to follow obediently into the "Aye" lobbies in the cause of a common democracy. This is not so. If Mr. GLADSTONE'S followers would gladly get shut of Home Rule, Mr. GLADSTONE himself dare not, if he would. He has devoted the remainder of his life to carrying it, and he must fulfil his promise, or try to fulfil it. There will always be a party watching him, lest he falter. The Gladstonians have introduced a ghost into their lives which will haunt the sessions unceasingly. They have "domesticated the recording angel." Ever since the unnatural alliance of Whig, Radical, and Irish patriot, attempts have been made to show the complete unanimity of the parties. They would have us believe that the three were inspired by the same ambition, and wept over the same wrongs—looked forward to the same end. The solidarity of Irish and English democracy was assured when Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT reached forth his hand across St. George's Channel. But these hopes are vain, and English Radicals have been merely blinding their own eyes. The Irish Home Ruler does not care a snap of his fingers for English democracy or any other democracy. Mr. REDMOND branded this view of Irishmen with Irish scorn. "As if," quoth he, "the "items in the Newcastle programme were the things most "dear to the hearts and minds of Irish representa-"tives"! The union of Radicalism with Home Rule is a tissue paper union, and here is all the worth it is. "They "were asked," said Mr. REDMOND, "during the ensuing Session "to become the silent and obedient followers of the Government "into the division lobbies on all English questions. For his part "he declined to do so. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)" There is no gratitude in the Parnellites for a tedious session wasted on Ireland. They owe Mr. GLADSTONE no more allegiance to-day than they did ten years ago. Indeed, they have practically declared war upon the Government, for a series of great meetings is to be held "through the length and breadth of Ireland" to organize the party for an active campaign. The Parnellites are strong in numbers. Five thousand people clamoured outside the Rotunda, in Dublin yesterday. And they are growing stronger as time goes on. We do not envy the Government its prospect.

Mr. REDMOND was more outspoken than even he is wont to be; and we cannot see that after his speech any honest Radical can doubt the real aspirations of Home Rule. His aim is to keep the Irish party, as Mr. PARNELL kept it, independent of either of the two Parliamentary parties. In these tactics he is undoubtedly wise. His ultimate object, as he frankly says, is to gain for Ireland "a full and complete recognition of her individual nationality and her God-given right to rule herself." We have heard these words before, but never from an Irish leader in juxtaposition with a denunciation of Mr. GLADSTONE'S measure. In the "great and free assembly of citizens of Dublin he branded as false" Mr. DILLON'S statement that the Bill was "a full satisfaction of the national demand." And, again, "he was not going "to say that it might not have been wise for Ireland to "accept that Bill as a compromise if she could get it, but "what he did say was that to call it a full and final and "satisfactory settlement of the National demand was on the part "of any man living a piece of gross presumption and gross "stupidity." That is well said. Mr. REDMOND and the Parnellites know and say what we Unionists have known and said all along, that the Bill would merely be a first instalment of that final separation and independence which has become a Nationalist tradition.

CORNISH WRESTLING.

HOME RULE went out in Cornwall when Athelstan marched to the Land's End about a thousand years ago. But Cornwall has happily retained a certain character of its own, not yet stamped out by the Great Western Railway. Nowhere in England is there so strong a flavour of hoar antiquity. The western moors are dotted with barrows and cromlechs and stone circles, raised by hands that mouldered before the Roman Conquest; the hilltops are crowned by ancient camps, and on the neck of the headlands may be traced rude defensive dykes; the very walls that divide the closes are often massive granite barriers, which must have been founded at the first spread of cultivation. With such a background, old customs ought to linger long. Richard Carew, some 300 years ago, describes hurling and wrestling as the two great pastimes of Cornishmen. Hurling, a kind of primitive football, has left behind it only a faint trace or two. At St. Ives, for example, a game—probably derived from it—is played upon Easter Monday with a silver-gilt ball; but the old rules seem to have been forgotten. The wrestling, of which Carew speaks with enthusiasm, has more vitality. It is hardly true, indeed, that in his time he most untowardly, in any assembly of boys, would readily give you a "muster of this exercise;" but there are still representatives (let us hope) of the great John Goït, who, in Carew's day, was not only champion wrestler, but noted for his practice of all the virtues. We, therefore, felt it to be a duty the other day to attend a wrestling match, going, of course, in a scientific—let us say a sociological spirit. Wrestling has the dignity of all the primitive and fundamental employments of human energy. It is to new-fangled games, such as cricket or tennis, what fishing and ploughing are to more artificial modern trades. It represents the true fighting instincts, which may be civilized, but can never be eradicated as long as sheer manliness has a value. There is a sublime simplicity about it. You require no mechanical apparatus or elaborate conventions. You take two strong men, stripped as far as decency will permit, and let them try which can lay the other flat on his back. Add a few rules to secure fair play and the absence of actual brutality, and you have an edifying spectacle. Then the philosopher may see man reduced to his simplest terms, using only the weapons natural to the race since the days of Cain and Abel, and exemplifying the struggle for existence carried on by sheer strength, activity, and courage.

THE WRESTLING-GROUND.

As a preparation we read a chapter of Matthew Arnold upon sweetness and light, therein following the precedent of Hazlitt, who went to the great fight with the *Nouvelle Héloïse* in his pocket

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The *Guardian* has been steadily "pegging away" at its scheme for rate aid to voluntary schools, which it has summarized in the current number. The summary, short though it is, is a little too long for reproduction in this column, but may be abbreviated as follows:—(1) Universal school boards; (2) cost of secular instruction in *all* schools to be thrown on the rates; (3) cost of building and maintenance of fabric, and of religious instruction in voluntary schools, to be paid out of voluntary contributions; (4) voluntary managers to continue to manage their schools and to appoint the teachers subject to veto of school board, to be exercised on secular grounds; (5) any one, board or volunteer, to be allowed to open a new school if he can get a minimum attendance of thirty.

The last provision would be highly objectionable on educational grounds, as it would lead to the multiplication of small schools, which are always more expensive and usually less efficient than larger ones. And even from the point of view of the Church schools it is doubtful whether they would not lose as much as they gain. Granted that the existence of board schools prevents an occasional new voluntary school from getting a grant (in the year ended August, 1892, this was the case with one Church and two Roman Catholic schools), still, to give power to school boards to open new schools on the *Guardian's* conditions would result in a board school being set up in many towns and villages where the Church school now has a monopoly, and where, so long as it supplies the needs of the district, no board school can be built.

On the question of aid from the rates, it is doubtful whether the *Guardian* will carry more than a section of the Church with it. The Archbishop of Canterbury and laymen like Lord Harrowby and Lord Selborne have declared against the proposal. A few days ago, the Diocesan Conferences of Peterborough and Oxford voted on and rejected resolutions for rate aid; and at an influential meeting held at Birmingham on the 4th inst., an amendment was proposed to a similar resolution, and on the suggestion of the Dean of Manchester, both resolution and amendment were withdrawn. The National Society has not yet declared itself on the question, but the cautious tone of the *School Guardian* suggests that the leaders of that society do not regard the scheme with favour, while the correspondence in the Church papers shows that many of the clergy are extremely apprehensive of anything of the kind. The fact, as has been already observed in these notes, is that this is a question which presses in the North of England, and there only. South of the Trent, speaking roughly, there is no demand for rate aid, but rather a conviction that such a demand, if made, would be fraught with considerable danger to the voluntary schools.

The evening schools are making fairly satisfactory growth in London, and there is every reason to hope that the greater freedom in teaching and the wider choice of subjects allowed in the new code will further stimulate this movement. In the "Evening Continuation Schools Directory," issued by the London School Board, we are informed that during the last ten years the evening schools held under the Board have grown from eighty-three schools, with an average attendance of 1,707, to 240 schools, with an average attendance of 11,536. Seeing that some 50,000 children leave the London Board schools every year, this number is small enough, but the Board are doing what they can to increase it. The Directory gives full information as to where the different schools are, and what is taught at them, and any one who is interested cannot do better than procure a copy. There is a large choice of useful subjects, and at some of the schools football, swimming, chess, and other clubs are being formed in connection with the classes, and entertainments and lectures are to be given.

There is, no doubt, some danger that in the laudable desire to make the evening schools attractive, managers may tend to neglect their educational side, and that magic-lanterns and musical drill may be liable to oust solid work. The Education Department seems to have recognized this possibility, and have issued a circular to inspectors warning them, on the one hand, that recreative subjects, though important, must not occupy time and attention to the detriment of sound education, and, on the other, that those subjects of instruction should be chosen which are most suitable to the character of the locality and the class of students who attend, and that the schools must not become mere grant-earning machines — propositions of obvious soundness, but which, no doubt, will need to be emphasized.

Lest this discipline might stimulate, in Arnold's phrase, to Hellenism in too great a proportion to the Hebraism of our nation, we walked by way of Gwennap Pit, a singular little amphitheatre upon the lofty ridge of Carnmarth, whence the eye ranges over great breadths of moorland, broken up in every direction by ancient mines, and away to the blue waters of the two seas. There Wesley used to preach, and there his disciples still gather annually to rouse their enthusiasm by his rude stone pulpit. Nobody who has read his journals can stand where he stood without feeling some slight responsive thrill. And so, in duly attempered frame of mind, we descended one of the little glens, at whose junction Truro lies nestled beneath the bleak uplands of inland Cornwall. We joined a gathering in an open field, surrounded by the houses of the little town, and dominated by the new cathedral. The Bishop was not present, nor, indeed, did the magnates of the country gather in perceptible numbers. They would have seen nothing to offend them; but we were, on the whole, a distinctly popular body, and what the performance lost in dignity it gained, perhaps, in genuineness. The sport was autochthonous, the natural product of the soil, the outcome of the genuine Cornish working class—farmers, masons, or miners, whose natural man has not yet been suppressed by the omnipresent board-school.

The Manner of Wrestling.

Cornish wrestling is on this wise. We must premise that we speak as the ignorant outsider, from the purely æsthetic point of view, and cannot sprinkle our language with those delightful technical terms which give such flavour to the true connoisseur's description of a sport. A man strips himself to the waist, takes off his boots (for kicking is not part of the Cornish game), and, if he is an eminent performer, dons perhaps some slight touch of professional costume in the shape of coloured drawers. Then he puts on a jacket of coarse stuff, tied by strings in front, but hanging loose over his shoulders. The pair advance into the ring, and round them circulate three "sticklers" (in English, umpires), whose duty of judging victory is by no means an easy one. Each wrestler stoops low as one in act to spring; gathers his loose jacket with his left arm, and spars or beckons with his right as though he were trying softly to clutch Macbeth's imaginary dagger: he watches his antagonist with an expression of eager curiosity, and for a short space they circle round and round with catlike steps, ready to seize a favourable chance. Then a sudden bound, and a rapid snatch; each man has caught his antagonist's jacket; and the excitement begins to rise. The great John Pearce, of Wendron, a stalwart farmer, whose massive and compact frame diminishes his apparent height, has grappled a worthy opponent, Caple, if taller and less bulky, yet by no means the kind of man to go down as James Fitz-James, in his famous match with Roderick Dhu, went down before a wounded enemy. Pearce has gathered up Caple's jacket, till he has made such a roll as a soldier makes of his cloak on the march; it now becomes a halter round Mr. Caple's neck, pressed down with all the force of Pearce's muscular arms and broad, brawny back. Caple, meanwhile, has returned the compliment, and the two men are welded into a single mass, their heads and shoulders jammed together in the centre, and the four feet widely parted to gain width of support and firm grasp of the ground. Each foot rises and sinks in time as they circle slowly round, presenting to us alternately two straining sets of dorsal muscles. At intervals one giant shakes the other as a dog shakes a rat, trying to improve his hold, or endeavouring by suddenly lashing out to get his foot locked inside the other giant's knee. At moments a face is raised, streaming with perspiration, and peering cautiously over the antagonist's shoulder to see how the grip can be improved. Suddenly there comes the crisis. Pearce has seized Caple by the waist and raised him bodily into the air, while Caple has retorted by hitching his foot inside Pearce's knee. Thus, if thrown, he may simultaneously upset his antagonist's point of support and come to the ground on the top of him. The base of the human pyramid has no more dead weight to bear, but a struggling antagonist, keen to seize advantage. This is the picturesque attitude for a sculptor, the true moment of culminating dramatic interest, when all men hold their breath and the joy of battle is at its height. And here, alas! comes in the unfortunate ignorance which deprives the wretched amateur of the power of intelligent description. We have seen two famous wrestlers so locked together, and suddenly the lock dissolved, and one of the two become for an instant a disorderly mass of legs and arms and body in mid-air, and the next was lying flat on his back on the ground. How was it done? we asked. The "Hancock slue" (or slew?) was the awestruck reply, Hancock being in fact both the performer and inventor of the manœuvre. But what the Hancock slue may be except that it is something which we ardently hope never to know by experience, remains and will ever remain a mystery. It is unpleasant to be a "passive bucket," but what must be your sensations when treated like a living quoit? The catastrophe, however, is not often so decisive. In Cornish wrestling, a man must be deposited on the flat of his back in order that it may be a fair fall, and the result of the first encounter of Caple and Pearce is nugatory. A mysterious wriggle, an intricate evolution and convolution of limbs and bodies, ends in the great Pearce falling on his side, while Caple comes down flat on his face.

Trials and Tempers.

Meanwhile other contests are proceeding with varying fortune. The light-weights dance round each other in an airier fashion; the less expert miss the perfection of art, and instead of a perfectly co-ordinated series of operations, their encounter sometimes ends in a confused scuffle. One gentleman, seeking to throw his antagonist, slips and comes down somehow with the back of his own head on the earth, and then, toppling slowly over, performs a complete somersault and subsides stretched at full length on his back; a gallant one-armed combatant manages somehow (alas! again for the absence of technical knowledge) to gather together the body of his antagonist with the antagonist's hand pressed against his own stomach—a picturesque but hardly a comfortable attitude—and then by a tremendous effort whirls the said body into conclusive defeat. It must be admitted that such little incidents suggest a certain roughness; and yet, as a matter of fact, such is the strange adaptability of the human frame to various positions, the number of serious accidents seems to be trifling. Football is probably a more dangerous game. As a rule, too, perfect good humour prevails. When a round is over, each man plucks a blade of grass and chews it with a profoundly meditative expression, as befits a man who knows that the eyes of a multitude are upon him, and desires to manifest a calm spirit of complacent disengagement. He is not thinking of wrestling—probably humming a hymn tune. When the sticklers had pronounced that a fall had been given the defeated champion is bound in honour to smile agreeably and shake hands with the friend who has just treated him to his peculiar rotatory excursion. There was one exception indeed. A David, a tall, ruddy, but comparatively slight stripling, had managed unexpectedly to every one, and most unexpectedly to his antagonist, to give a fair fall to a Goliath. Goliath, we regret to say, could not so far suppress his feelings as to refrain from aiming a blow at David's head. The spectators expressed their indignation with a vigour which showed that the incident was altogether exceptional. Of them, too, it must be noted that no spirituous liquors are allowed on the ground, and that every one was perfectly sober and fully as well-behaved as the visitors at the Eton and Harrow match.

The Spirit and the Flesh.

When John Pearce had been finally proclaimed champion we retired musing, and, it must be confessed, edified. Wesley, it may be, would have rebuked us, but Wesley preached at a time when the flesh, among the Cornish miners at least, had got the spirit fairly down and Christianity regarded muscularity as an enemy instead of an ally. Matthew Arnold held up the Eisteddfod to the brutal Englishman to show the superiority of a more spiritual race. But Arnold was no prig himself, though perhaps the cause of some priggishness in others. He could not conceal a certain sympathy with some of the tastes of the athletic British "barbarian;" and had he seen a wrestling match among a Celtic race would doubtless have found reasons for regarding it as a proof of innate culture. Our minds have been saturated with enough bad poetry in magazines not to hanker after public recitals—especially in Welsh; and we confess with due humility that we would rather see a contest of wrestlers than a contest of bards. Wrestling is in a humble position in Cornwall. We cannot say, not being behind the scenes, whether it may suffer from any of the evils which have corrupted some once dignified sports, but it has at least all the appearance of being still a genuine growth of the soil. Prize-fighting has gone out, and even those who have a sneaking regard for the memories of Cribb and Ben Caunt and Tom Sayers will admit that it erred on the side of brutality. But in wrestling there is no blood, or mangling, and very rarely even broken bones. Wrestlers' noses are often aquiline and prominent organs. Considered in itself, it offers certainly one of the finest of spectacles to any one who admires the human frame in the act of developing its highest energy, to say nothing of the moral qualities of pluck and endurance. And therefore, with all due apologies, we hope that Cornish wrestling may not die out, even from the competition of other forms of athletics.

Occasional Notes.

Vigilant's second victory was even more decisive than the first. Allowing for time allowance she had a margin of ten minutes and eight seconds, and proved herself, to boot, to be *Valkyrie's* superior at the point where *Valkyrie* was generally supposed to be the better of the pair. The first "leg" of the triangular course required a long beat to windward; the remainder of the race was all running and reaching, and the *Valkyrie* failed to fulfil the expectations of her friends, although the wind was fresh and the sea heavy. Undoubtedly the better boat won, not because she was better sailed (for she was not), nor because she was served by the fickleness of the breeze, but simply because, for racing purposes, she is the better boat. The contest is not yet determined, and *Valkyrie* may win a race yet. It is, indeed, most unlikely that she will win the next three races, and so recapture the cup. But there is no reason why she should come back without the credit of a single victory.

It is too soon to say anything about the advance against the Matabele. The High Commissioner, by joining Major Goold Adams's column with the Company's force, is doing the best he can to prevent the failure of the expedition; and Dr. Jameson is said to be confident of success. Confidence is good, and precaution is better, but nobody yet knows how the Matabele will come out of the test of battle. Machine guns have not always saved white troops from disaster at the hands of an overwhelmingly numerous body of savages. Also, the Company must not be satisfied with ordinary care, nor with the ordinary success which can reward a punitive expedition. Now that it has begun, it must either break the Matabele power completely or show the Indunas that their impis can be scattered at very short notice. Otherwise it is laying up for itself and for all the white settlers in its neighbourhood a long tale of little wars and petty frictions and irritating uncertainties. The Matabele must be "crumpled up," and nothing short of that will serve. We believe that the Company's defences are sound; but can it smash these tyrannous impis?

The *Daily Chronicle* and a Reigate correspondent are angry with us because we laughed a little about Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard's watch. The *Chronicle* supposes us to have lost all sense of decency thus to slander women who have devoted their lives to good works; the Reigate correspondent also lays stress on this same qualification of good works. We hardly need to say that we have no objection to good works as such, if they really are good. On the contrary, in our halting way we strive after good works ourselves. As for Miss Willard, of course, if she desired that her name should be kept secret, and was over-persuaded by the *Chronicle*, then the *Chronicle* is more to blame than she. In the *Chronicle's* case—as, indeed, in Miss Willard's, for those very debateable "good works" exempt neither her nor anybody else from criticism—we have no hesitation at all in analyzing the action.

We take the reasons that influenced the *Chronicle* in its "earnest request" that Miss Willard should allow the publication of her action to have been two. First it wished, as we suggested, to play to the gallery and stimulate benevolence for its fund—a very legitimate move on its part, very legitimately commented upon on ours. But the strongest motive, we do not doubt a moment, was mere sentimentalism. The heart of the *Daily Chronicle* boiled over much too warmly to be able to keep silence about so good a work. It was against that we protested, and against the *Chronicle's* system of government by gush we always shall protest. And we shall always regret that a journal so fully charged with fact and reason should suppose it necessary to reinforce them with modes of thought and expression that ought to be confined to the more foolish kinds of women and children.

In Professor Jebb's exceedingly interesting and eloquent address at Birmingham he vindicates once again the true and effective value of classical studies, and he speaks with both authority and charm. Two hundred years ago, as he reminds us, Bacon talked of those who "call upon men to sell their books and buy furnaces, forsaking Minerva and the Muses as barren virgins, and relying upon Vulcan," and the cry of these men goes up to-day, though they have added other gods and idols. Yet English scholarship stands more strongly set perhaps than ever, and if it be true that its influence is being popularized without being vulgarized we may look for larger humanizing results than it has ever yet visibly produced. There may still be but few of us who, remembering Browning's Abt Vogler by heart, can turn it into an accurate Pindaric ode while travelling by train, as Professor Jebb is reported to have done, yet if his view of the growing extension of classical influence and classical taste be true, the New English may one day say φιλοκαλοῦμεν μετ' εὐτελείας, though as things seem at present they will certainly not add φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἀνευ μαλακίας. Humanity and philosophy are what scholars claim as the outcome of their studies and for a little more of these attributes and a little less instruction the world would certainly be none the worse.

There are still, we believe, one or two people who would like to see the theatres and music-halls rigidly ruled by modesty disguised as a committee of the County Council. But the County Council has always shown itself quick to rouse irritation by petty interferences and by threats of what it will do when licensing day comes round. Those who prefer the Lord Chamberlain's benign despotism may make out a very pretty case for themselves from his dealings with Miss May Yohe. A wanton rumour had foretold that this young lady was going to scandalize the salt of the earth by dancing a can-can in a new play. A County Council Committee would have sent its green-grocer, and he would have explained the effect of Parisian dancing on his green, succulent, sprouting morals. There might have been a prosecution, and any amount of unpleasant fuss. Lord Carrington (and any other Chamberlain would have done precisely the same) was content to write a note of enquiry to the manager, which was at the same time a strong hint. And so everything goes off pleasantly. Nobody's sensitiveness is hurt, the young lady gets her advertisement, and the matter ends comfortably all round.

The woman who asked the Bow-street magistrate yesterday to send her into seclusion that she might be away from "a bad set," has a certain psychological interest, since a weak-willed person is seldom conscious of his weakness—in fact, to suggest that he is not the leader of his company is the easiest way to make him your enemy. But her chief value is in the way of analogy. "A bad set" is so useful a euphemism. Schoolmasters and dons use it when they delicately convey to parents that a boy is a scapegrace, or a youth an incorrigible drunkard. Elevators of the people in the East End thus excuse the relapse of a convert. And, oh! if A., who is inclined to admire you, could only be rescued from the influence of B., whose contempt for you and your works is frank and free!

We agree with every one else that it is not likely the Sheffield Conference foreshadows the welcome end of the Coal Strike. Neither party is yet in straits enough to compromise. Yet a settlement is just possible, and for our own parts we think the Sheffield settlement as satisfactory as any that is likely to be attained. At least it will hardly ruin either party. The men cannot pretend that a reduction of 10 per cent. will ruin them when five years ago they made 30 per cent. less than that; it is a throwback, it is true, on the upward path, but all such reductions in wages are bound to be temporary. As for the masters, believing, as we always have done, that the continuation of the present rates will compel many of the smaller owners to close their pits, we yet think that the reduction of ten per cent. might be found to serve the turn. They have had their consolations out of the strike, it is undeniable—though of course we do not for a moment credit the reckless charges of conspiracy to establish a corner in coal out of the men's ruin which the more injudicious advocates of the men sling about with such apparent relish. In a word we believe that the Sheffield compromise is a possible one for both parties, and at this time of day the possibility of a compromise ought to mean inevitability.

The Russian squadron has passed Gibraltar on its way towards Toulon, and Paris would have us believe that it is waiting the arrival of its guests with frenzied impatience. But the excitement is scarcely so political as the journalists would have us think. The great heart of the nation is only stirred at the prospect of festivities, and we doubt if any one except professional politicians care to inquire what they mean. The public may subscribe to the reception fund (and a very beggarly amount its subscription comes to), it may wear badges, it may buy street-ballads about the triumphs which Liberty is going to achieve in alliance with Russia, a patriotic but confiding goldsmith may ask leave to decorate the table at the Champ-de-Mars dinner with his wares; but all this explosion of national sentiment is on the same moral level as a child's delight at an approaching party. We shall probably see some very amusing exhibitions of ill-timed emotion.

A very interesting report, teeming with statistics of interest for Londoners, has just been issued. Statistics are given as to the area of the parish or district, the rates raised, the mortality tables, the sanitary work done, the sewer works executed in the year, the length of roads, the number of trees in public roads, the quantity of water used for street watering, the number of public lamps, the cost of lighting, &c., &c. The great drawback to this otherwise valuable return is the lack of a complete and uniform system. Much advantage would obtain if the local authorities would arrange the statistics so that they could be read side by side. Statistics have been printed for the whole of London in respect of mortality in the Newington report, and the number of cases of each infectious disease in the Kensington and Greenwich reports. Bethnal-green prints a useful return of information obtained from the surveyors of thirty-five vestries and district boards respecting their mode of disposing of house refuse.

The important information as to the length of roads in each parish or district might be much more complete, and so also as regards the new streets taken over during the year and dedicated to public use. There are special tables in some reports which are of more than ordinary interest, as they are mostly based upon local information and knowledge, instead of being only reprinted from Government returns. For instance, six parishes give statistics on the quality of the water derived from the various companies supplying them. St. George's, Hanover-square, gives a table showing the number of samples of each article analysed in England and Wales, and the number found to be adulterated during 1889 and 1890, with a comparison of percentages. The same parish furnishes a table showing the mean length of life in London during the years 1878-91. Twelve parishes go in exhaustively for meteorology, giving statistics relating to temperature, rainfall, and wind. St. George's-in-the-East gives a table of foreign and other residents, showing the number and percentage of each nationality. The lover of statistics will find a mine of information in these pages of figures, and can feast to his heart's content.

"The slang of one generation passes into the literature of the next," and as with letters so with notes, for are not the thousand and one music-hall melodies and the like already embodied in the militant hymnal of one important religious sect? But even General Booth, writes a correspondent, has not yet had the inspiration of transforming the tune of the National Anthem into a rousing canticle. It appears that some suburban elder ("suburban" in the best *National Observer* sense) has, however, hit upon the idea. The consequence was, yesterday, the rafters of his little Bethel vibrated in response to eight verses of Dr. John Bull's measure. Our correspondent adds ironically that he heard the lot from the bedroom of a sick friend—a Separatist, by the way—whose comments, for an invalid, were, in his opinion, excusable.

BORD'S PIANOS.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month), on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 62, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE BLOOD TAX IN GERMANY—II.

By F. N. Maude, Captain (late R.E.)

The first of the articles under this heading was already written when Mr. Hake's reply to my criticism on his "Perils of Militarism in Germany" appeared, and I find that I have already anticipated one of the points he raises against me, namely, that I take the war expense as the working capital; whereas, on the contrary, I have taken the whole yearly expenditure and considered the actual war outlay as balanced by the indemnity, which it actually was, several times over. It will, perhaps, be more convenient to take his points in order and defer the causes of the opposition to the Army Bill to the last.

As a matter of fact, the German Staff, through its spokesmen, Caprivi and Kaltenborn Stochau, systematically overrated the *military* strength of both France and Russia, never once referring to the financial side of the question, and, curiously, the Opposition refrained from seizing on this, the very weakest point in their opponents' case; but the evidence exists, nevertheless, and could have been cited if needful. I imagined, too, that it was "common knowledge" that the burden of taxation for military purposes was nearly double the amount per head in France, and though less in amount per head in Russia, that it pressed far more heavily on the impoverished agriculturists. That the German Government was surprised at the recuperative power displayed by France is undoubtedly the case, but it is equally true that the French Government was quite as much astonished.

As to the "Gründerzeit" and "Krasch," there were two classes concerned in these events, and neither belonged to the army. There were the bound financiers, mostly Jews, who calculated on the burden of indebtedness remaining the same, and fell victims to the monometallic standard; and the average speculator class, who had had their heads turned by the victories of their armies, and did not realize that the cost of the army as an insurance policy was bound to continue and increase. These men incurred liabilities beyond their means, their bankruptcy was hastened by the change to a gold standard, and in their fall they brought down the sounder houses above referred to. The army as a class had nothing to do with all this, for they who had been there and seen were only too well aware of weaknesses in their organization revealed by the French bullets, and due to defects in the national character, the consequence of the "mass" training then in vogue, and for which at the moment they saw no remedy.

That the indemnity years in France presented the appearance of great prosperity I can well believe. Money had to be spent by the million in the reconstruction of railways, new strategic lines, re-armament of the troops, &c., &c. But have the bills been paid yet? or is it not the case that the French are still paying the interest on the loans then raised? Dr. Engel, to whom Mr. Hake refers as my authority, is only my authority for the statistics of losses; for the "daring economic heresy" I am alone responsible, and, like Mark Twain when he made his great scientific discovery on the Rifelberg, "If I am the first who ever did it, I like to have the credit of it." But if "the lessened risk of a French invasion" is not the consequence of the performances of the standing army, to what else is it due? Would Mr. Hake or any responsible person have invested one shilling in the purchase of land on the Rhine, or would their title-deeds have been now worth a month's purchase, if it had not been for the security of tenure guaranteed by the German bayonets, and would that guarantee have been as effective as it actually is were not Metzand Alsace-Lorraine in German hands? I was brought up in the country, and can remember well being shown the traces of the devastations created by the French troops in the old days, and can vouch for the general sense of insecurity that prevailed. But that Mr. Egmont Hake, the biographer of Chinese Gordon, can refer to the advantages of a military training as "physical" only is to me the greatest shock of all.

For what are the fundamental ethical principles of a soldier's training? Duty and self-sacrifice. And were not these two words the keynote to Gordon's character? The whole systems of training for young men, which is the most likely to produce future Gordons, the one in which for two full years the man is surrounded by an atmosphere of duty and self-sacrifice, and the performance of both is actually exacted from him by routine, the spirit of his comrades, and the example of his officers; or the ordinary city clerk's curriculum of self first and the rest nowhere, also inculcated by the example of his superiors—Mr. Jabez Balfour, for instance? And which will make the best citizens, men who approximate to the Gordon type or those who sink to the Balfour level? Mr. Hake seems hardly to have appreciated the extraordinary change which during the last century has come over the condition of the soldier, and in no army more than in the German one. But this elevation and training of the human element in the soldier was the keynote of Scharnhorst's great reforms; and after his death, and the long peace that followed shortly, many of his ideas lapsed for want of the impetus which can only be given by a sense of the imminence of war permeating all ranks of officers. Still, in the main, in Prussia the chief object of military training has always been to raise a man's self-respect, and hold up for his imitation feats of duty and self-sacrifice rather than of valour alone. Has Mr. Hake never heard of the reading out on parade to the Prussian troops the story of the loss of the *Birkenhead*, as an example of how soldiers should learn to die?

The fault before 1866 and 1870 was that, owing to the long peace, men and officers had drifted out of touch, and neither side understood the importance of mutual trust and kindliness, for the value of these factors had never been, and under peace time conditions could not be, tested. Since any organization conducted under routine conditions will inevitably sink into the easiest groove, a system of training soldiers in the "lump" had been evolved entirely dissimilar from the "individual" system which was Scharnhorst's ideal, and it was this "mass" or "lump" system that broke down conspicuously in 1870. The point was not grasped at once, for some four years the wildest confusion reigned in military thought; but then the sound sense of the bulk of the army, led by the old Emperor, asserted itself, and the truth was realized that the only royal road to victory lay, not through the mazes of tactical formations, but through the possession of brave, determined men, each of whom should be prepared to die at his post and sacrifice himself to save his comrades.

And the Germans went further than this—they realized the elementary fact that courage in the average individual is nothing more than control by the will over the body, and that this control can be acquired to a greater or less extent by suitable exercises frequently performed, requiring the extreme momentary exertion of will and body; in other words, they discovered that "smartness" under arms is a real factor in the gaining of battles, and insisted on it accordingly. It was only a rediscovery, it is true, for every old soldier was aware of it as a matter of personal experience a century or more ago, but the explanation has been hitherto lacking, and some modern soldiers and all civilians still believe that "smartness" is only an indication of the imbecility of the officers who find a pleasure in watching it. Ourselves and the French are to a certain extent in the same boat in this matter; fortunately we are not likely to be exposed to the rough awakening preparing for the latter.

Having obtained self-control in the individual, they next endeavoured to obtain collective control in the mass, and for this purpose they went back to the most rigid close order drill of masses.

Troops, however, especially young ones, cannot stand the strain of the concentrated effort of will necessary in drill practices for more than a very limited time at a spell. Also, the more intelligent the man the greater his powers of concentration, therefore they utilize the time which cannot be devoted to drill to education of the individual, not so much in the three R's, as in the habit of thinking and acting on one's own responsibility. This was the essential factor, hitherto ignored, for reasons too long to explain here, which formerly made the mass school of the soldier a bad training for his subsequent civilian career. He learned obedience, cleanliness, and the power of working, and in so far was a better man, but he sacrificed his individuality to too great an extent. When this reform is understood and carried out in our service, there will be fewer complaints of unemployed reservists. Gymnastics, sport, but not volunteering as at present conducted, all conduce to the same ends as regards the physical side of a man's training, but duty and self-sacrifice find but a small space in them. A wise despot might no doubt institute gymnastic training in board schools, though he could not acclimatize the love of sport; but not the most powerful despot could obtain from any body of officers in the world the example of self-sacrifice and duty set by the German leaders, without the incentive supplied to them by the knowledge that their own lives, no less than the safety of their country, might at any time, in some cases at six hours' in others twenty-four hours' or more, notice, depend on the power they had acquired over the men entrusted to them. So that the whole benefit I claim to have shown as resulting from the existing German military system depends ultimately on the state of armed peace existing in Europe, and I consider it as futile to deny these benefits or lament the expenditure as it would be to cry out against the expenditure on our board schools; indeed, more so, for though the latter have materially emptied our gaols and diminished our expenses in the prosecution of crime, they have not yet turned out men on whom we can rely for the defence of our empire. The working classes no doubt have yet to suffer a reduction of the pittance on which they now exist, and trade will decline and indebtedness increase, but the primary cause is the gold standard, not the evils of excessive armaments.

THE DUTCH MYSTERY.

Criminal Procedure in Holland.

Readers who follow with eagerness the news about the De Jong case may feel interested to know something about the criminal procedure in the country where the prisoner has to await the verdict of his judges.

Like in France and Scotland, the inquiry into a criminal case in Holland remains strictly private. After an examination by the *commissaire de police* the man or woman who is alleged to have committed a crime is handed over to the justice, and his case taken in hand by the investigating judge (one of the members of the lower criminal court), who in a case of importance like the present one acts in connection with one of the officers for public prosecution. The question whether the alleged criminal is allowed to go out free during the time of the investigation of his case must then be laid before one of the benches of this same lower court, but its decision is limited by the law of criminal procedure, which indicates the circumstances (apprehension of escape, of repetition of the crime, or the interests of public safety) allowing the provisional imprisonment. Practically, however, these limitations leave the decision entirely within the hands of the bench; but the prisoner may appeal against its decision to the higher court, while, moreover, no order for this provisional imprisonment holds good for longer than one month. When this has lapsed, the public prosecution has to renew its demand for another warrant, and in doing so must show that the inquiry is really bringing out many rate circumstantial evidence of the guilt of the prisoner.

In the meantime the accused remains totally separated from the outer world; he is not allowed to receive any communication which does not first come under the eyes of the officer for the prosecution, who alone can grant him leave to see any of his relations. But even then a prison warder is present at this interview. Neither a paper nor a counsel can come near him as long as the instruction may last. From time to time he is examined by the judge, and no witness is heard except in his presence, so that he at once may make any statement or give any explanation he likes. In case the judge should fear that the presence of the accused might influence the witness, he may examine the latter apart, but is obliged to confront him afterwards with the prisoner, and to read to the latter the evidence the witness has given. It should be borne in mind that during all this preliminary examination no evidence is taken on oath, so that the statement in one of last week's telegrams, that several depositions as to De Jong's whereabouts had been sworn, must not be taken literally. It often happens that evidence given during the instruction is either modified or withdrawn at the public trial, where, of course, every statement has to be sworn.

As soon as the judge and the officer for the prosecution are convinced that they have obtained every possible evidence, the latter has to decide whether this makes up a case strong enough to ask for committal of the accused. If it does not he asks the Bench to release the prisoner; if it does he claims the committal. Independently of this officer's opinion, the Bench has to go through all the evidence, and to decide whether it affords sufficient proof against the prisoner with regard to the alleged crime or not. If committed, the prisoner, who has been only allowed to see a counsel (either chosen by himself or appointed by the court to assist him) after the conclusion of the inquiry, may now have a plea drawn up, in which he opposes his committal; and, in case the lower court decides against him, he may again appeal to the higher court. The same way of appeal remains open to the officer for the prosecution, if the decision of the lower court proves against his opinion.

After all these formalities the public trial comes on. This takes place before a bench of three lower judges, other than the one which had to decide on the committal. Such a thing as a jury is unknown in Holland. The Bench consists of three judges only, who have not only to render a verdict, according to their personal conviction of the accused's guilt, but have to take into consideration whether the required legal evidence has been forthcoming, and whether the crime, as alleged by the prosecution in the terms of the law, has been proved. For the new criminal law in Holland (like the German one) enters into a whole web of nice distinctions. The accused may in this state of his case, as during the inquiry, abstain from giving any information or declaration, and no pressure is allowed to be exercised on him. Even his avowal, if not sufficiently sustained by other evidence, is unable to bring about his conviction. Therefore, in De Jong's case, he could not be declared guilty of murder of the two women unless it were substantially proved not only that some action of his was the cause of their death, but that he had had the deliberate intention to take their lives. And as matters stand now it is very, very doubtful that even in case the bodies should be discovered and identified, proof would be forthcoming that he took their lives, and did so wilfully.

Whatever the result may be, no severer sentence than that of imprisonment for life could be passed on him, capital punishment having been abolished in Holland for years, and, as criminal statistics show, without causing any increase, rather a decrease, in crime; although even this severe sentence of penal servitude for life is very rarely pronounced. Twenty-five, twenty, or fifteen years is almost the highest record of the last decade, the first five years to be spent in solitary confinement; while, after part of the whole time has been worked off, the convict may be set free by ticket of leave.

To wind up with the question of hypnotizing De Jong in order to get particulars about his supposed victims, we may say that as the law allows every accused full liberty to make any statement or withhold it, it would certainly be acting against the spirit of the law and the interests of the accused to subject him to any experiment by which he would come under the influence of others. And although even an avowal of his crime, made under this hypnotical influence, could not be legally used against him, as the law does not attribute any value to a statement from the accused, unless afterwards read to him and signed by him by his own free will, still it might have a tendency to raise a presumption of his guilt, and so prejudice his judges. That is why Mr. Simons, one of the well-known counsel in Amsterdam, who, as the editor of a law paper, has always warmly upheld the rights of defence, has immediately protested against the innovation in criminal procedure of hypnotizing a prisoner.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

"With Thackeray in America." By Eyre Crowe, A.R.A. (Cassell and Co.)—A good deal *pace* Juliet. The Thackeray sail carries this pretty volume gaily over the water to the New World, yet we know very little more of the great man by the time the return voyage is accomplished; and though the letterpress may not be much more than light, pleasant reading, Mr. Eyre Crowe's clever and graceful sketches are simply charming. A whole gallery of characters, scenes, exteriors, and interiors are given to us. Mr. Crowe's enthusiasm seems to have led him into a somewhat dangerous position in the Richmond Slave Market. His sketches and description of "the Institution" are specially interesting. The book is dedicated to Mrs. Ritchie—a name well nigh as potent as her father's.

MUSIC.

THE END OF THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Last night, with Mr. Farley Sinkins's benefit concern, the summer season of the Promenade Concerts came to a close. It may be said briefly of the performance last night that the programme was far too long, without much compensation on the score of brilliance. Mr. Eugene Oudin employed his fine voice in the interpretation of one of the silliest kinds of Italian songs, "Astro d'Amore," with its inevitable symmetries and commonplace melody; and Miss Thudichum sang powerfully, but not very sympathetically, Sullivan's "All the dreaming." Mr. Sims Reeves had also volunteered his services, and he came forward with those three inevitable numbers, "The Pilgrim of Love," "The Bay of Biscay," and "The Jolly Young Waterman." The applause which greeted the outworn tenor voice was little less than astonishing, and, for our part, it seemed inexplicable. One can understand, indeed, that out of reverence for a great name any audience of taste will indulge in respectful appreciation. But here it was different; it was a case of absolute rapture. Young men in languid groups, who could not possibly have any memories to prick their enthusiasm, gazed upwards with half-smiles, and occasionally interchanged knowing winks, as who should say, "Did you catch that thrill?" And all over what? Over a voice whose beauty is quite overpast, that has lost all its peculiar quality, and that sounds like nothing so nearly as an echo. Mdme. Belle Cole sang exceedingly well—she has seldom been in better voice—a very harmless and ordinary song composed by the conductor, Mr. Cowen, and the orchestra performed a merry little gavotte by the same composer with considerable spirit. The same orchestra also gave the overture to "Tannhäuser" with something not very far from brilliance, and later proved profoundly disappointing in the interpretation of a bundle of selections from "Faust." Miss Greta Williams sang Horn's "I've been roaming," with charming style, and, to conclude, Mr. Ben Davies displayed all his customary strength in Tito Mattei's song, "She was standing." So the Promenade Concerts of the season have come to an end. Taking them all in all, it may be said that they have fallen short, chiefly by reason of their singular monotony. Night after night the programme has seemed scarcely to vary at all, till one fled before the face of Master Cyril Tyler and prayed to be deaf in the presence of Mr. Stedman's choir of boys in their performance of the "May Day Waltz." Granting that some ingenuity was expended over the original framing of the programme, it is nevertheless a pity that Mr. Cowen and his colleagues permitted the same manner of concert so often. To have been three times to Covent Garden during the season was almost to have been in constant attendance every night; and the pomposity of all the "Grand Nights" was not justified of their titles. But let us be just to the dead. The concerts were on the whole amusing when taken few and far between; and, perhaps, they that are in the counsels of Mr. Sinkins understand better than we how far, in the face of commercial interests, it would be well to indulge the public, the languid public, in variety.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—The attention of my committee has been drawn to certain statements connecting the present disastrous strike in the colliery districts with the rates charged by the railway companies for the carriage of coal. In this connection I am requested to point out that the large coal-carrying companies are to some extent directly responsible for the strike. At the beginning of this year the rates for the carriage of coal were revised in such a manner as to increase the cost of the article in London by an amount averaging about fourpence per ton. Other places suffered in proportion to their distance from the pits. This increase, which was equivalent to an appreciable advance in miners' wages, was imposed in the teeth of a reduction in the rate of sea carriage from the north. Had the rates been charged as in 1892 the colliery owners would not have been compelled to demand such a large reduction in wages, inasmuch as a less percentage would then have been the same to them as the 25 per cent. they are now asking. It is only reasonable to suppose that a more moderate demand would have been received by the men in a more conciliatory spirit, and that this lamentable dispute would have been settled long since. It is small consolation to those who are suffering from it to know that the large railway companies are being taught the impolicy of their interference with the course of trade by enormous decreases in their weekly traffic returns. The Midland Railway alone is estimated to have lost half a million of their revenue since the end of June.

The suggestion that the railway rates should be reduced by one-half is manifestly absurd. But if the railway companies would give back the addition they have imposed on a trade unable to bear it, and further make a concession in rates to meet—at least for the time being—the depression affecting the coal trade, no doubt both mine-owners and miners would soon agree to resume work at a reduction in wages considerably less than that now asked for. The railway companies would then not only earn the gratitude of the whole mercantile community, but would themselves benefit by the immediate revival of their traffic.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

G. C. Lockey, Hon. Sec.

The Society of Coal Merchants,
8, Coal Exchange, E.C., Oct. 9.

AS THE SWISS SEE THEMSELVES.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—Your correspondent from St. Gall gives a description of the boys and youths of the town, and their happy pastimes, and winds up with the remark that they grow up to be dull men. He has evidently judged them by their attire, which is decidedly wanting the London cut. But if he conversed with them he would have found that the majority of Swiss citizens of the better class are decidedly well informed upon nearly all subjects. Let him question these plain-looking men upon geography, and I venture to say that there is no town or country of any note that they cannot say where it is, or of what value to the trade. I know a man of most unpretending attire who can give the names of all the planets, tell you the name of every flower which grows in Switzerland, and every herb which is to be found in the garden or the Alps. Ask them about the Constitution of Switzerland, the penal code, the obligations of employer and employee, the factory laws, or any subject whatever pertaining to Switzerland, and you will have a prompt and concise answer not wanting in any particular. A glazier by trade, a Landamman of the Canton of Appenzell, was visited by a French deputy who wagered that he would discuss the business of the State without taking off his hat. The Landamman listened attentively to what the Frenchman had to say, and when he had finished the Landamman asked: "Are you speaking to the glazier or to the Landamman? If to the head of the State, take your hat off and begin again." And this explains the character of the Swiss—viz., plain and primitive in their habits and ways, but fully aware that they are citizens, and have the welfare of their countrymen at heart, and determined to further it. Let your correspondent dig deeper; let him look at the exceedingly plain book of Swiss laws, which every man can read and understand; let him see how nearly every office of State is an office of honour; let him see how the franchise is valued and honoured—for many of the punishments imposed are deprivation for a longer or shorter period of the franchises, and your correspondent will find that the better class of Swiss citizens are by no means dull, but fully awake to the interest of the commonweal. Considering that the Swiss are an inland nation, that they have no seaboard, and that above all they have no coals or any mineral, they have shown superior energy in keeping head above water, and have proved that they are not by any means dull, but fully awake to their interests, which has been inculcated by their very superior education laws.—Yours, &c.,

Anglo-Swiss.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.—CHAS. STILES and CO. offer these magnificent Pianos on the THREE YEARS' SYSTEM at their always moderate prices and terms. Apply for list to CHAS. STILES and CO., 40 and 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C.

REVIEWS.

LORD TENNYSON AND HIS FRIENDS.*

The first anniversary of the death of the late Poet-Laureate has been marked by the publication, through Mr. Fisher Unwin, of a sumptuous volume, entitled "Lord Tennyson and His Friends." It consists of a collection of choice portraits, all engraved from photographs, representing Tennyson and a number of his friends. Among the latter was Mrs. Julia Margaret Cameron, the amateur photographer to whom we owe most of the pictures contained in the volume. Her own portrait after Watts is here; so, also, are portraits of Arthur Henry Hallam (from the bust by Chantrey), of Lady Tennyson (from the portrait by Mr. Watts), of Carlyle, Browning, Gladstone (after Watts), Sir John Herschell, Hallam Tennyson, Lionel Tennyson, Mr. G. F. Watts, James Spedding (after Watts), Darwin, Longfellow, Jowett, Butler, Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie, Dean Bradley, Lowell, Lord Dufferin, Mr. Lecky, and Mr. Henry Irving (as Becket). Truly, no man had a larger circle of friends than the poet whose loss was so deeply deplored by the English-speaking race just twelve months ago. He had, indeed, "all which should accompany old age"—"honour, love, obedience, troops of friends." Of course, it is only a few of the more intimate of these friends whose portraits are reproduced and whose names are recorded in the handsome book just issued.

Turning over its pages one's attention is naturally arrested by the portrait of the late Master of Balliol, who was buried on the very day on which, a year previously, his friend the late Poet Laureate died. Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, a very old friend of Tennyson's—did not her distinguished father burlesque the late Laureate's prize poem, "Timbuctoo"?—describes in her introduction to this volume a scene in which Jowett played a part.

> As I look at the portrait of the Master of Balliol (she remarks) one holiday moon comes back to me most vividly among the others. The light struggles through the twisted branches of the trees in the park; Tennyson and his sons are leading the way to the little gate which opens to the lane; Jowett, following behind, presently stops short, and looks up into the silvered branches overhead; and then Lionel Tennyson, coming back under the moonlit trees, tells us to listen to the nightingale which has just begun to sing. So for a few charmed minutes we all stand in silence while the note reaches us from very far.

Other reminiscences of a similar kind will be found in Mrs. Ritchie's all too brief Introduction. She knew Tennyson well; she also knew the lady who took most of the beautiful photographs now reproduced. The excellence of these photographs is beyond dispute: Maurice, indeed, went so far as to say that, if we had such portraits of Shakspeare and of Milton, "we should know more of their own selves. We should have better commentaries on 'Hamlet' and on 'Comus' than we now possess, even as you [Mrs. Cameron] have secured to us a better commentary on 'Maud' and 'In Memoriam' than all our critics have given us, or ever will give us." Mrs. Cameron—"dear Julia" as Tennyson used to call her in his letters—had, of course, opportunities that are exceptional in the career of even the most distinguished of amateur photographers. Tennyson sat to her again and again—portraits taken in 1859, 1865, 1866, and 1885 are reproduced in the collection before us—and was on terms of the warmest friendship with her. "Little Hallam watches him awestruck"—so he wrote to her in 1854 concerning the newly-born baby Lionel—"and can't make him out; occasionally wails over him. I dare say these are phenomena which you have tenderly watched over in your own family. . . . God bless you, dear Julia." To Carlyle, of whom she had made a "terrifically ugly picture," but "something of a likeness," she had the temerity to send a Prayer Book by way of Christmas present. "Either Julia Cameron or the devil," was the sage's characteristically Carlylean comment when he untied the parcel.

Our only regret in connection with Mrs. Richmond Ritchie's reminiscences is that they are so few. The Tennyson family, all of whom have cordially approved of the publication of "Lord Tennyson and His Friends," will probably publish more of these memories in the biography of the poet which, we understand, is in preparation. Meanwhile, we possess a uniquely beautiful collection of portraits, prefaced by a charming essay—a work which, on the whole, is as delightful to the art-lover as it will prove invaluable to the student and literary historian.

* "Alfred, Lord Tennyson and His Friends." A series of twenty-five portraits and frontispiece in photogravure, from the negatives of Mrs. Julia Margaret Cameron and H. H. Cameron. Reminiscences by Anne Thackeray Ritchie. With introduction by H. Hay Cameron. (Fisher Unwin.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LANSDOWNE, DETECTIVE-INSPECTOR ANDREW. *A Life's Reminiscences. Scotland Yard.* (The Leadenhall Press.) 8vo. Paper covers. Pp. 202. Price 1s.

One and twenty "dockets;" stories of some of the more exciting incidents that have occurred during the course of Inspector Lansdowne's professional career.

LAWRENCE, REV. JOHN T. *A Dictionary of Musical Biography.* (Simpkin Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 129. 3s.

Short accounts of two hundred and seventy eminent musicians.

LYNCH, E. M. *The Boy-God, Troublesome and Vengeful.* (Fisher Unwin.) 8vo, boards. Pp. 176, nine small illustrations. Price 5s.

A story in one volume. A quotation—a saying, a bit of verse, or a piece of prose—is printed in italics at the foot of each page.

PEASE, ALFRED E. *Biskra, and the Oases and Deserts of the Zibans.* (Edward Stanford.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 112. 4s. 6d.

Intended for the information of travellers. With maps and illustrations.

TYTLER, SARAH. *A Bubble Fortune.* (Hutchinson and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. 328. Price 5s.

A story in one volume.

VON MOLTKE, COUNT HELMUTH. *Essays, Speeches, and Manners.* (Osgood, McIlvaine and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Two vols.

The essays are translated by Dr. Charles F. McClumpha, the speeches by Major Barter, and the memoirs by Miss Mary Hermes.

WATSON, E. H. LACON. *Stray Minutes: being Some Account of the Proceedings of the Literary Club at St. Mungo-by-the-Sea.* (Leadenhall Press.) 8vo, paper covers. Pp. 154. Price 1s.

WATSON, JOHN, F.L.S. (Editor). *The Confessions of a Poacher.* (Leadenhall Press.) 8vo, paper covers. Pp. 172. Price 1s.

It is claimed for the poacher that he has set down nothing but what has come within his own personal experience. The book is illustrated by Mr. James West.

WEDMORE, FREDERICK. *Pastorals of France.* (Elkin Mathews and John Lane.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 219. 5s.

Third edition.

OTHER WORKS RECEIVED.

From Messrs. DIGBY, LONG, AND CO.:—"The Bridal March" and "The Watch" (translated respectively from the Norwegian of Björnsen and the Russian of Turgenieff by J. Evan Williams); "An Illusive Quest, and Other Poems" (by Hollis Freeman); and "Gleanings from Thoughtland" (poems by "Fernleat").

From the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING KNOWLEDGE:—"Pictorial Architecture of France," 7s. 6d.; "Verses by Christine Rossetti," 3s. 6d.; "Sail Ho!" 5s.; "By Lantern Light," 3s. 6d.: "From Bush to Breakers," 3s. 6d.; "Blakes of Culveredge," 2s. 6d.; "Thirteen Little Pigs," 2s. 6d.; "Household Troops," 2s.; "Squatter's Home," 2s.; "Bunch of Roses," 1s. 6d.

From Messrs. CASSELL and Co.:—*The Quiver: an Illustrated Magazine for Sunday and General Reading* (Volume for 1893. Price 7s. 6d.), and *Chums* (first yearly volume. Price 7s. 6d.)

From *The Boy's Own Paper* office (66, Paternoster-row):—*The Boy's Own Annual.*

SIDNEY ORD & CO.'S HIGH-CLASS JAMS are ABSOLUTELY PURE and their Jam Sandwich Biscuits delicious. Ask your Grocer for them.

COUNTRY RESIDENTS may have SATURDAY EVENING'S SPECIAL EDITION of the *Pall Mall Gazette* posted in time for delivery to the country on Sunday morning for 6s. 6d. per annum. Address The PUBLISHER, *Pall Mall Gazette*, 16, Charing cross-road, W.C.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The more conspicuous of the Continental dramatists are receiving a somewhat belated attention at the hands of writers of articles. The other day one lady novelist seemed to be under the impression that she had discovered Sudermann, the distinguished author of "Die Ehre" and "Sodoms Ende." Another has now discovered José Echegaray, the most illustrious of living Spanish dramatists. It is curious that nobody should have discovered Echegaray, for popular purposes, before this. The strange case of Herman Sudermann was less remarkable, for Sudermann is still of the League of Youth, but Echegaray has been familiar to the students of foreign drama for this many a year. He is a man of sixty-one years of age, and has written a great number of plays. Spanish dramatists are traditionally prolific; and, if José Echegaray has not yet rivalled the immense totals of Lope and of Calderon, he has held his own very well with some half a hundred represented pieces. Echegaray has been compared to Ibsen, but if it be necessary to institute a comparison between him and a Scandinavian author it might be maintained that there was more resemblance between him and August Strindberg, at least in one instance. His "O Locura O Santidad" which was produced in Madrid in 1877, has certain interesting points of resemblance with Strindberg's "Fadern."

The letter of Mr. Farmer, which was published in these columns on Saturday, carries the use of the word "Bohemian" back to 1848, when Thackeray introduced it into "Vanity Fair." Is this the first instance to be found of its use in England? That would be about the time when Rodolphe and Marcel, and Schaunard and Colline had made it so familiar to Parisians and to Englishmen who knew Paris. But between 1848 and 1853 there is a great gap, and if the word was a novelty when "Vanity Fair" was written, it would scarcely have come very readily to the lips of a young lady in the days of William IV. The question is interesting as a matter of literary history; it is interesting also because it serves to show how exceedingly difficult it is for the dramatist to put himself and his puppets back into an earlier period of the world's history. It is easy enough to dress them in the habit of a modish age, but it is exceptionally difficult to make their talk match their garments. The thing has been done, but the thing is hard to do, and the difficulty justifies M. Zola's theory that the creation of a play which is not a study of contemporary life demands an amount of pains, labour, research, and power of assimilation which is very rarely given to it.

M. Edmond Stoullig, the collaborator with M. Édouard Noël in the "Annales du Théâtre," has just published the first of a series of little illustrated pamphlets upon the Comédie Française. It is devoted to Suzanne Reichenberg, gives a detailed account of her career, several portraits of her in her most remarkable parts, and the most rapturous commendation of her acting and herself. What it does not give is any explanation of the reason why the clever actress has of late changed the spelling of her surname. Until quite recently she was always known to the world as Suzanne Reichemberg, and it is as Reichemberg that she figures in the sketch of her career by Paul Perret which accompanied her picture in the *Revue Illustré* some years ago. It is not a matter of any grave moment. If she chose to have as many ways of spelling her name as Shakspeare seems to have used, she would still be the same "eternal ingenue," still be the "petite doyenne" of the Comédie Française. But there must be some reason why a form of spelling which contented her for more than thirty-five years should have suddenly ceased to please. The alteration recalls the old formula of answer in the catechism, "M. or N., as the case may be."

The death of Mr. David James has deprived the stage of the services of a very sound actor of the old-fashioned school. In a certain kind of farce he earned a reputation for a somewhat extravagant but exceedingly effective blend of the humorous, the common, and the pathetic. But it is possible that the best work he ever did was done not in farce but in two very different branches of dramatic art, in burlesque and in comedy. His Blueskin in "Little Jack Sheppard" at the Gaiety some years ago was not the mere buffoonery which is too often accepted in burlesque. It was genuine, earnest acting, as admirable as the acting of Mr. Fred Leslie as Jonathan Wild and of Miss Farren as Jack Sheppard. A burlesque so excellently interpreted has not been seen in London since that time, and a large portion of its success was due to Mr. David James. Still better in a very different way was his old Ingot in "David Garrick." The superficial vulgarity, the innate good feeling, the blended shrewdness and gentleness of the old City merchant were presented with a fidelity that could hardly be too highly praised. The excellency of Mr. David James's Ingot was made the more evident by contrast with the way in which Mr. Farren afterwards played the part. Mr. Farren was too stately, too fine a gentleman for Ingot; he missed the homely domesticity, the honest boorishness, which made Mr. James's impersonation so good.

Many will be disappointed to learn that "As You Like It" is not to succeed to "The Foresters" at Daly's Theatre. After the sham "wild wood" a breath of the forest wind would have been welcome; after the nothingness of the part of Marian it would have been a delight to see Miss Rehan again in the doublet and hose of the witch of Arden. Rosalind is one of Miss Rehan's best characters. It ranks immediately after, if, indeed, it does not stand by the side of, her Katherine; it might have contented the enthusiast of the "golden book of spirit and sense," and deserved the praises he accorded to his Rosalind. But it seems that we are not to have "As You Like it," at least not just yet. "The Last Word" is to be given priority of performance. "The Last Word" has the great advantage over some other plays in Mr. Daly's repertory that it gives Miss Rehan a great deal to do. She is the principal figure of the piece, and her Baroness Buranoff is as delightful a creation as her Valentine Osprey of "The Railroad of Love." Is Mr. Daly going to revive "The Railroad of Love" this season? If he does, those to whom the play is unfamiliar may be bidden to rejoice at the prospect of seeing the famous "door scene," the scene which did so much to establish Miss Rehan's reputation in London.

The controversy—if controversy it can be called—over "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" has come peacefully to an end. But London is never at a loss for a theatrical battle of some kind or other, and the battle over the English and American Sheridans is briskly belligerent. Mr. Robert Buchanan is not at all inclined to suffer quietly encroachments upon his rights, and he has stated his case publicly with a directness and a frankness which recall the disputes of the Humanists. Mr. Buchanan goes for his adversary with uncompromising accusations of a kind which are calculated to startle the readers of his letter. Mr. Buchanan's charges are direct, and are supported by dates. They are very unpleasant charges. With them we have nothing to do. But it would seem on the face of the case that Mr. Buchanan has been badly treated. His "Sheridan" is said to be the next play on the list for representation at the Comedy Theatre.

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In a note in one of your recent issues you say of the Catholic Truth Society that it "is one of those pleasantly unpractical institutions which really suppose that by the reading of a few papers in a public place, by a few speeches, by two concerts, and by one exhibition of dissolving views, England will probably be gathered into the fold of the Roman Church." Now, music and magic-lanterns are not the means whereby the Catholic Truth Society carries on its campaign. The main objects of this "unpractical institution" are to disseminate among Catholics cheap manuals of devotion; to help the uneducated to a better knowledge of their religion; to spread abroad leaflets which shall in plain language tell the truths of the Roman Catholic Faith; and to promote the circulation of cheap and popular Catholic books. The catalogue of its publications shows that the society well justifies its existence, though in these days the printing and publishing of cheap religious works may seem to be of an eminently unpractical nature.

But what I wish to point out is this. One does not, for example, judge of the work of the Church Missionary Society by a gathering in Exeter Hall, and it is in the same way not fair to consider an annual reunion as the be-all and end-all of the Catholic Truth Society.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Effingham House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. R. STEWART MEADE.

Publishers' Announcements.

RICHARD BENTLEY AND SON'S AUTUMN LIST OF WORKS.

LETTERS AND MEMOIRS OF EDWARD ADOLPHUS SEYMOUR, TWELFTH DUKE OF SOMERSET, K.G. Edited and Arranged by Lady GUENDOLEN RAMSDEN and W. H. MALLOCK, Author of "In an Enchanted Island," &c. In 1 vol., demy 8vo, 16s.

HORSE-RACING IN ENGLAND, from the Earliest Times. By ROBERT BLACK, Author of "Horse-Racing in France," &c. In 1 vol., demy 8vo, 15s.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH DRESS—Saxon, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, and Modern. By GEORGIANA HILL, Author of "Mundus Muliebris." In 2 vols., demy 8vo, with numerous Illustrations on Steel, 30s.

A HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE, from its Establishment down to 1836. By HERBERT JOYCE, C.B., one of the Secretaries to the General Post Office. In 1 vol. demy 8vo, 16s.

FREDERIC HILL: an Autobiography of Fifty Years in Times of Reform. Being the Recollections of a Retired Civil Servant of Old Birmingham. The Press Gang—Wilberforce—De Quincey—Catholic Emancipation—The Reform Bill—Lord John Russell—Earl Grey—Prison Inspection—Mrs. Siddons—Sir John Herschell—Nassmyth—The Penny Post—Maria Edgeworth, &c. Edited by his daughter, CONSTANCE HILL. In 1 vol., demy 8vo, with Portraits, 16s.

INDIAN MEMORIES. By EDITH CUTHELL and Captain W. S. BURRELL. In 1 vol., crown 8vo, 6s.

WOMEN of LETTERS. By GERTRUDE TOWNSHEND MAYER. In 2 vols., crown 8vo.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF NAPOLEON. From the French of ARTHUR LEVY. By STEPHEN LOUIS SIMEON, Translator of "The Youth of Frederick the Great," &c. In 2 vols., demy 8vo, 28s.

A LOTOS-EATER IN CAPRI. By Dr. ALAN WALTERS, Author of "Palms and Pearls; or, Scenes in Ceylon." With Illustrations and a Map. In 1 vol., large crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

THE CONVERSATIONS OF LORD BYRON AND THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON. With a contemporary Sketch and Memoir of Lady Blessington. A New Edition with Notes. With 8 Portraits. In 1 vol., demy 8vo, 15s.

MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELET DE BOURRIENNE, his Private Secretary. Edited, with Preface, Supplementary Chapters, and Notes, by Colonel R. W. PHIPPS, late Royal Artillery. A new edition, with thirty-eight portraits. In 4 vols., crown 8vo, 24s.

THE CONVERSATIONS OF JAMES NORTHCOTE, R.A. Recorded by WILLIAM HAZLITT. A New Edition, Edited, with an Essay on Hazlitt, and a Note on Northcote by EDMUND GOSSE. In 1 vol., demy 8vo.

MEMOIRS OF THE COURT AND FAMILY OF NAPOLEON. By Mdme. JUNOT (Duchesse D'ABRANTES). With reproductions of Portraits of the entire Bonaparte Family. A new and revised edition. In 4 vols., crown 8vo, 36s.

STRAY RECORDS; or, Personal and Professional Notes. By CLIFFORD HARRISON. A new edition. In crown 8vo, 6s.

RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, New Burlington-street.
PUBLISHERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE NEW (OCTOBER) NUMBER OF THE
PALL MALL MAGAZINE
IS NOW READY.

EDITED BY
LORD FREDERIC HAMILTON, M.P., AND SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

TITLE, PREFACE, AND INDEX TO VOL. I.
"SO WEARY" .. .. .. *COLOURED FRONTISPIECE. From an original painting by Miss E. G. Cohen.*
THE HEROES OF THE RHONDDA VALE *H. D. RAWNSLEY. Illustrated by Miss M. Bowley.*
MARQUISE LE BEARN. *From an original picture by Kobarski, after an etching by J. Waltner.*
THE SERE, THE YELLOW LEAF.—PART II. *MADAME SARAH GRAND. Illustrated by W. H. Margetson.*
A VIEW ON THE TUMMEL, N.B. *From an Original Painting by J. MacWhirter, R.A. Engraved by R. Paterson.*
SARAWAK .. .. *M. GRIFFITH. With Illustrations.*
PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. No. 1.—"In Time of Harvest." *By A. Martin. Engraved by A. E. Fisher.*
PIET VAN SLADEN'S WIFE .. .. .. *H. A. BRYDEN. Illustrated by J. S. Crompton.*
THE BLACK ART.—PART III. .. .. .. *JAMES MEW. Illustrated by Drawings from Old MSS.*
THE HENDA MYSTERY .. .. *CLARK RUSSELL. Illustrated by Hal Hurst.*
THE FOLLIES OF FASHIONS.—PART IV. .. .. *MRS. PARR. With Illustrations from Dr. Parr's Collection of Old Prints.*
RUSSIAN JEWRY.—PART II. .. .. *HALL CAINE. With Illustrations drawn from types of Russian Immigrants at the London Docks by Miss E. G. Cohen.*
THE LUCK OF THE DEVIL .. .. *X.L. Illustrated by A. G. MacGregor.*
CHICAGO .. .. *LLOYD BRYCE. Illustrated from Photographs.*
PEOPLE WE HAVE MET. *From an Original Drawing by "Rab."*
WITHOUT PREJUDICE .. .. *I. ZANGWILL. With Thumbnail Sketches by L. Baumer.*
THE FLOWING TIDE. *From an original drawing by T. D. S. Benham.*
VEXED QUESTIONS:—
BIMETALLISM. { "The Case for Gold." By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., F.G.S., M.P. "The Case for Silver." By VICARY GIBBS, M.P.
ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW. *An Original Drawing by James Greig.*
PALL MALL MAGAZINE DRAWING COMPETITION (No. IV.)
I. A CHARACTERISTIC ENGLISH LANDSCAPE. II. A BIT OF SCOTTISH SCENERY. III. A MARINE VIEW. *MR. FRANCOIS NOHE, MR. MICHAEL TEALE, MR. K. E. HOWARTH, MR. J. SUSSEX HALL. Prize Winners.*

EDITORIAL OFFICES: 18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
Copies on sale at all Booksellers', Newsagents', and Railway Bookstalls in Great Britain and Ireland. Publishing Offices:—LONDON: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS (Limited) Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C. MANCHESTER: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS (Limited), 16, Jackson's Row. NEW YORK: THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY. TORONTO: The TORONTO NEWS COMPANY. MONTREAL: The MONTREAL NEWS COMPANY.

The Wares of Autolycus.

The autumn season is advancing, and though a note of uncertainty still prevails with regard to coming fashions, they are daily assuming more definite shape and form. On all sides it is evident that 1830 revivals are rapidly increasing in favour. When we revert to the fashion plates of that period it must be acknowledged that the garments there depicted are not altogether desirable, indeed they have a tendency to appear grotesque. How far the present generation is prepared to imitate them remains to be seen. Of late we have certainly shown no disposition to stop short of extremes, and it is not improbable that ere long we shall rival our grandmothers in width at any rate. Notwithstanding the continual attempts that have been made to suppress enormous sleeves, they manifest no disposition to decrease in size. True, the high-shouldered effect is no longer aimed at; the shoulders, indeed, are quite flat, but the fulness is there all the same. The appearance of width is increased by the broad Louis XIII. collars and revers, which are much to the fore. In fact, collarettes of all shapes and sizes are a feature of smart bodices. Sometimes they are rounded, but more often vandyked, or finishing with points back and front.

A gown of green miroir velvet has two flounces of Chantilly lace with a space between trimming the skirt and a narrower flounce forming a basque to the bodice. The latter is drawn into a waistband, and displays a broad vandyked collar of écru lace. The large sleeves have cuffs of the same. Another model in lilac cloth is trimmed round the hem with three little ruches of black velvet, and has the seams outlined with light jet passementerie. A black velvet figaro jacket opens over a striped lilac silk blouse. The sleeves are of silk, with tight velvet cuffs, and the whole is supplemented by a double collarette of white cloth, edged with narrow black marabout trimming. These white collars are the latest fancy in Paris, but are a decidedly extravagant taste, their charms being anything but lasting. Be they ever so little soiled their beauty is gone. Many of the new skirts are draped slightly. They are usually caught up a little on the left side to display a petticoat of some other material. Many cloth gowns are looped up over a simulated underskirt of velvet or passementerie. A gown of green cloth, bordered with mink tail, reveals an underdress of tartan silk. The draped ceinture is of cream surah, as is the collar which forms two deep points on either side in front and is bordered with fur.

Basques are already fully established. For the present, however, they are quite short, and if well cut look decidedly smart. Their success mainly depends on the skill of the cutter. Nothing looks more dowdy than an ill-made basque. The frilled variety is not becoming, and it is to be hoped will not long survive. A little later on if the fashion for basques continues to flourish, we may expect to see a repetition of the eccentricities which were so much in evidence two or three years ago when lengthened bodices were declared the mode. Some people there are who, albeit their means are small, must follow, come what may, in the wake of fashion. To these the temptation to tack a basque on to a last year's gown to bring it up to date is irresistible. As a rule the effort is not crowned with success, colour and material being usually at war with the rest of the costume. We have not yet seen the last of sleeves in the form of a succession of little frills. Some of the cloth gowns are made in this style, but what looked fresh and piquant in muslin has a very different aspect in woollen material.

Much has been said by our neighbours on the other side of the Channel the reverse of complimentary with regard to the *chaussure* of the average Englishwoman, and it must be conceded that their statements contain something more than a grain of truth. A certain number of our countrywomen do not appear to estimate a well-fitting boot at its true value, and to those (usually of the sterner sex) who are wont to observe such details of the toilet, the foot-covering of many a—in other respects—smartly-dressed woman comes as a revelation. One has only to take at the shop windows to be convinced that there is absolutely no excuse for this deficiency. They are replete with the very daintiest boots and shoes that the heart of woman can desire, and it can no longer be argued that only in Paris can faultless *chaussure* be manufactured. In boots and shoes just now moderation is the order of the day. The unsightly Louis XV. heels, productive of tottering gait and other evils, are banished, and heels neither too high nor too low substituted. Toes also have reached a happy medium. The acute point which was alike so painful and so ugly, together with the equally undesirable square toe, is superseded by neatly rounded points. Velvet shoes, ornamented by a single small paste button, are charming, provided the wearer boasts of a small foot, for velvet tends somewhat to increase the size of that member. They are made in various colours to harmonize with the dress. Gold and tan colour is a favourite combination this season. Dainty shoes are contstructed of suède or chamois leather, and embroidered round the foot and on the toes with gold beads. Gilded kid is also seen in conjunction with chamois leather. The "Cromwell" shoes are being made much of, too, and may be had in a variety of fanciful kids. The large old-fashioned buckles are usually of paste or steel.

Dressmakers are awakening to the fact that old lace must be treated tenderly and with care. It is no longer desecrated by stitches which play such havoc with the delicate texture, but allowed to fall negligently, being only caught here and there by loops of ribbon. A lovely wedding gown just completed is in white satin. The entire front is draped by a magnificent flounce of Brussels lace, which is sufficiently ample to allow of its being drawn up on to the bodice, where it is held on either shoulder by knots of satin ribbon, and gathered into the waist by a similar girdle.

Carpets are the most difficult things to choose, so much depends on the pattern and colouring. As a rule we agree with Mr. Ward in his book, "The Principles of Ornament," when he says "that the pattern should radiate from geometrical points; at least, the most important spot should be on a circular, lozenge, or square basis, so that the eye should not be carried in any one direction more than another. If animals are used they should have a simple outline, and should be treated flatly and at recurring intervals. The artistic flowers, birds, and human figures are out of place on carpets. A border always improves a carpet if properly designed to harmonize with the centre." There can be no doubt that the great secret in choosing a carpet lies in selecting one that does not draw attention to itself, either by reason of colour or design. The tones should be low and carefully blended, affording rest to the eye. The new departure in the colouring of Turkey carpets, in which the softest tints are substituted for the cruder cochineal dyes—red, blue, and green—which we have for long been accustomed to associate with the term "Turkey carpet," lends itself particularly well to the present style of decoration. Exquisite gradations of colour are displayed in some of these Eastern carpets. A great improvement, too, is noticeable in Persian carpets. Deep-toned blue seen as a ground work to a small all-over pattern or bolder and more fanciful design in which mellow gold or terra cotta predominates is wonderfully effective. The new Turkey carpets are manufactured under European supervision, and are not made in the same districts as the old fashioned ones. The finest antique Persian and Hindu specimens are taken for models and imitated closely in colouring and design.

The panels of tapestry which have been presented by the Corporation of the City of London to the Duke and Duchess of York are very beautiful as well as valuable works of art, and afford excellent examples of Flemish textiles in the seventeenth century. The scenes represented are of a rural character, and, as is often the case with fine tapestries, the borders are especially worthy of admiration, and form an important feature. Each separate panel is signed by the maker, Edward Lyniers. There are in London and Paris at the present time some magnificent specimens of old tapestry to be seen by those who care to seek them out. A splendid hanging by Boucher, some seventeen feet in length, represents a mythological subject, and bears the date 1749. The grouping of the figures is masterly in the extreme, the tints fresh and clear, and the suppleness of flesh so wonderfully expressed that for the moment one fancies one is looking at a painting instead of a weaving of coloured threads. A lovely bit of colour is shown in the waving pink plumes of a helmet, and it is marvellous to note how the finest transitions are effected from the darkest shades to the lightest, and the gradations made so delicately as to be almost imperceptible at the point of change.

The Voices of the Morning.

The compromise proposed by the mayors at Sheffield for the settlement of the Coal Strike is welcomed in most quarters, the *Daily Chronicle* alone girding at it. The yacht race is already regarded as having been lost to the English. The political speeches in the provinces are commented upon by most of the journals. The *Times* has an article on tramps and vagrants; the *Daily News* on the Aldershot command; the *Telegraph* on "Utopia"; and the *Standard* on hypnotism and crime.

Compromise Wanted.

"It has been one of the strange features of the struggle," says the *Daily News*, "that both sides have insisted on their full demands. The masters have stood for their full 25 off the 40, and the men have stood for the full 40 or nothing. The proposal which the masters have to consider . . . to-day, and the men's federation will discuss at Birmingham on Thursday, offer both sides an opportunity of concession. We believe that both sides might take it. The course of the struggle might suggest to them that neither side is likely to succeed in getting all it asks. Nearly every great industrial fight ends, at last, in a compromise, and here is an authoritative scheme for bringing such a compromise about. They may go on fighting for another month or another two months, may inflict incalculable injury on each other and irreparable disaster on the country. They may make the coming winter one of almost unparalleled suffering to millions of hardworking people who have no voice in the disputs, and the best that they can hope for after it all is to come to some such compromise as that which is now before them."

From Three Different Quarters.

"A good deal of light," says the *Standard*, "was shed last night from three very different quarters on the present position of the Home Rule question as a factor in Imperial politics. Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Courtney are both loyal and earnest Unionists; but they represent severally the two poles of the alliance. Mr. Redmond, again, though he is in a position to allow himself the luxury denied for the moment to the majority of the Irish parliamentary party, of being against the Government is led to distrust Mr. Gladstone by motives diametrically opposed to those of the regular Opposition. Yet Ministers will find much the same message of warning and discontent in the utterances of the philosophic Radical at Fowey, of the Irish Nationalist at Huddersfield, and of the Nationalist Irreconcilable in Dublin. . . . Thus Ministers, if they have the moral courage to reflect on the contingencies of the future, are placed in possession of the clearest evidence that they will either have to face the constituencies—which means for them certain defeat; or incur further discredit by attempting to sustain themselves in office, in the teeth not only of a strong Irish sentiment which will refuse to allow them to sink Home Rule even for a session, but of an enthusiastic Unionist party which will insist on preventing them from clouding the issue of Irish policy with questions arising on the details of more palatable English reforms."

Difficulties in his own Camp.

"Mr. Gladstone will have difficulties to face before long in his own camp," remarks the *Morning Advertiser*. "Nothing can be more amusing to his opponents than the way in which the different sections of the Gladstonian party are scrambling and squabbling for the first place next session. Like the favourites of an Oriental potentate, the leaders of these various cliques and coteries are contending bravely for their patron's favour. Sometimes they even threaten to abandon him and Home Rule if he will not grant their demands. 'Gailant little Wales' has just been proclaiming, by the pen of Mr. Evans, that its bills are now overdue. The Welsh party is clamouring for Disestablishment, and is resolved to have its pound of flesh next session. The Nonconformist conscientiously been quietly shelved, as being too weak to put much pressure upon the supporters of the Ministry. But the sturdy miners mean business, and the advocates of London Radicalism have just been proclaiming from the housetops that this Government has done nothing whatever for the metropolis. The agricultural labourer has received no promising boon of the parish council, though it seems clear that that measure, which is accepted in principle by all Unionists and most Conservatives, will be passed before the end of the year. But Mr. Gladstone's foes are those of his own household, and they are very numerous."

"The Coalowners Must Climb Down."

"If the Sheffield conference has done nothing else," says the *Daily Chronicle*, "it has at least shown that the coalowners recognize that they must climb down from their original demand. That anything whatever will come of the conference beyond this confession, we very much doubt. Even if the coalowners are posting to Derby to accept the mayors' suggestions and to proffer to the men a solid six weeks of the living rate, to be followed by a reduction of 2s. in the £1. In the very busiest season of the year, when the winter demands have to be supplied, and at a period, too, when the great gap caused by three months' enforced idleness cannot be half filled, the miner, for some unexplained reason not stated, is to have his wages reduced. What prophetic basis, we should like to know, were the mediators reckoning on when they assumed that six weeks after starting, thirty-six working days after a stoppage of a third of a year, prices would have fallen to the level of the period prior to the lock-out. To-day we are unable to fathom it. Unless indeed, the answer be that the season will be coming round again when the six weeks is up for entering into contracts with the railway and gas companies, which season, as we all know, is the cut-throat season in the coal trade. But the stampede to Derby is not encouraged inspired by the strict desire to secure a profitable a general settlement as the highly sanguine mayors offer. There is another incentive. At least 30,000 men are already busy at work in the mines at the old rates of wages. Yesterday two thousand more went back to the Nottinghamshire pits, which belong to Mr. Ellis, M.P., while in Durham and Yorkshire several pits were reopened. The owners realize at last that they are being cut to pieces in detail—hence the breathless hurry of their movements. They know well enough that the case for a reduction disappears, for the time being, at any rate, with the return to work on the old rates. They are also aware that before the end of the present week scores, if not hundreds, of other pits will be at work."

Why not Sooner?

"It is hoped," observes the *Telegraph*, "that what is obviously a compromise may recommend itself to those who object to all reduction in wages and to those who declare that without some such reduction it is impossible to carry on the business of the trade. If the compromise be accepted, then the long strike which has paralyzed trade and brought untold misery upon innocent men and women will at last be over. It is impossible, however, to suppress the subject which so easy words of consolation that a long-standing controversy has at length reached a definitive conclusion. The question is inevitable why the solution was not reached at an earlier date—why all the poorer consumers of coal were reduced to such straits, and why the wives and children of the strikers had to make such terrible appeals to the tender compassion of the general public to provide them with the means of decent livelihood—if all the time an obvious compromise was possible, and yet was never suggested. Arbitration was obviously the right course, indeed the only course which the circumstances of the great coal strike demanded; and we have never hesitated to assert from the outset of these difficulties that only by arbitration could any settlement be reached. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to ask why so patent a means of solution has not been tried any time the last four months."

Lord Randolph Churchill and the "Times."

Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at Huddersfield has not affected the opinion the *Times* formed after his speech at Stalybridge that he is slaying the slain. "His reasons," says that journal, "for the rejection of the Home Rule Bill are sound and cogent, though sometimes expressed too crudely and in a needlessly offensive style, but he is firing away his ammunition at enemies who are no longer fighting on this ground, and who are not even in sight. At the same time we have not denied that it may be useful to keep hammering away in the provinces at points which the discussions of the past eight months in Parliament, on the platform, and in the press seem to have rendered almost too familiar. Lord Randolph Churchill mentioned last night that he had signed "L'Inconnu"; but that pseudonym no longer serves to conceal his identity. He, too, has tried his hand as a novelist and dramatist. "Tatiana Repine" has long been a stock piece on the Russian stage, and his latest story, "Fin de Siècle," is just being translated into French.

Mr. Harry de Windt, the author of several well-known works on Russia and its penal system, will shortly publish a novel. The scene is laid in Siberia.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury are to leave Hatfield next Monday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Lathom at Lathom House, Lancashire, when the party will include the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Isabel Stanley, Sir Matthew and the Hon. Lady White Ridley, Mr. James Lowther, Mr. and Mrs. Legh, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, and Lord and Lady Skelmersdale.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster have been passing the autumn at Carton, their family seat in Kildare, where they have entertained numerous visitors.

Sir Frederick Milner, M.P., and Lady Milner have been staying during the last month at Laugwell House, Caithness, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Portland, who are expected to arrive at Welbeck Abbey for the winter about the end of next week. The Duke will be at Newmarket during the Houghton meeting.

The Earl of Haddington is entertaining a family party at Mellerstain House, his seat in Roxburghshire, a beautiful old place, where Sir Walter Scott was often a guest.

Major the Hon. North Dalrymple terminated his visit to the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne on Saturday, and proceeded to London to rejoin his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Aldershot. The Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple returned to-day to Lord Stair's seat, Lochinch Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Ancaster, who have been residing during the last two months at Drummond Castle, Perthshire, will come south in a few days to Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire, where they are to entertain several shooting parties, and they will stay there until the middle of December.

Mr. Seabrook, who died last week, was a member of the Royal Household for nearly sixty years. He was originally in the service of Frederick, Duke of York. Mr. Seabrook was for many years at the head of the Duchess of Kent's establishment, and after her death the Queen appointed him to be Inspector of Windsor Castle, an important and confidential post which he held for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Seabrook retired on a pension several years ago, and he had since lived at Windsor, where he died. The Queen sent a wreath of immortelles to be placed upon his coffin.

There is absolutely no truth in the rumour that Miss Margot Tennant is the author of "Ships that pass in the Night." The confusion has arisen in consequence of a signed review of the work by Miss Tennant which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The published name of the authoress is Miss Beatrice Harraden.

There is something thoroughly "Gilbertian" in the circumstance that we owe our latest prima donna in comic opera—Miss Nancy McIntosh,—indirectly to one of the greatest tragedies of modern times. Mr. McIntosh, who claims Pennsylvania as his home, is one of the wealthy citizens of the old Keystone State, who go in for all kinds of sport. Some years ago, he was president of a fishing club, which, by damming a small river among the mountains, had formed a splendid fishing lake at a high level above the valley. As a result of faulty construction, one day about four years ago this immense dam gave way, a tumult of water swept madly down the narrow valley, and the world was startled by the great disaster of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, a city being wiped out of existence, hundreds of people drowned, and millions of property destroyed.

Although in no way responsible for the breaking of the dam owned by his club, the disaster completely broke down Mr. McIntosh's nervous system, and he was ordered abroad. While in Europe with her father, Miss McIntosh found both time and opportunity to cultivate her voice, and the deep interest which her father took in these musical studies, proved just the tonic his nervous system required, and he was completely restored to health.

Returning to London, Miss McIntosh sang at one of the Saturday "Pops," won golden opinions, sang next for Mr. Gilbert, and was at once offered an engagement at the Savoy. A contract was thereupon signed, which gave the stage a new American recruit.

Sir William Smith, who has just passed away in his 81st year, was a famous compiler of dictionaries. He produced, in conjunction with the publishing firm of John Murray, the standard works of reference on Greek and Roman antiquities, mythology, and geography, and a whole series of manuals and grammars for students and schoolboys. He also treated in the same encyclopædic fashion the Bible and Christian antiquities and literature. Dr. Smith was assisted in the compilation of his dictionaries by a numerous and able staff, but many of the articles were written by himself.

From 1867 till his death Dr. Smith edited the *Quarterly Review*. His English-Latin dictionary, which was produced in 1870, was the result of fifteen years' labour. In the same year he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. He was also an LL.D. of Glasgow and a Ph.D. of Leipsic. His knighthood he received in 1892 on the recommendation of Lord Salisbury. Sir William was a member of the Senate of the University of London, and was examiner in classics in that University from 1853 to 1869.

There is one feature of the silly saturnalia in which the French nation will plunge headlong this week, that has some claim to the interest of saner folk. The Russian press has sent four delegates to take part in the coming festivities. How they have been selected nobody seems to know, but they are undoubtedly representative journalists, and one cannot help regretting that some, or all of them, were not induced to pay England a visit during the meeting of the Institute ten days ago.

M. Avseïeuko is the editor of the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, the oldest political periodical in the Empire, it having been first published in 1726, so that it compares very favourably in age with any of our own dailies. M. Avseieuko has had charge of this organ since 1883, and, though under the control of the Ministry of Public Education, he has shown considerable independence of spirit and breadth of view. He made his name as early as 1873 by contributions to Katkoff's well-known review, the *Messager Russe*, and is the author, too, of many popular novels and of at least one drama.

M. Komaroff—no relation, we believe of the general with whose exploits in Central Asia Englishmen are familiar enough—directs the *Svet* or *World*, established some four or five years ago to spread Panslavist doctrines. The paper is now on much the same lines as the Parisian *Petit Journal*, and has secured a considerable hold over the masses, to whom it chiefly appeals.

The *Novosti*, or *News*, was founded by M. Notovitch, who still presides over its destinies. Beginning with modest resources and without the patronage of any branch of the Administration, he has succeeded in creating a powerful organ of decidedly Liberal tendencies and pronounced free trade principles. With these views he combines marked literary aims, towards the attainment of which he has been helped by an able group of colleagues. He has written one or two thoughtful volumes on philosophical subjects.

The *Novoye Vremya* is better known in England than its editor, M. Souvorine, who is, however, both in experience and style, deserving of a high place among modern publicists. He excels in those running commentaries on men and events called in France *chroniques*, and he wields a trenchant, but not envenomed, pen. His paragraphs in earlier days were signed "L'Inconnu"; but that pseudonym no longer serves to conceal his identity. He, too, has tried his hand as a novelist and dramatist. "Tatiana Repine" has long been a stock piece on the Russian stage, and his latest story, "Fin de Siècle," is just being translated into French.

Mr. Harry de Windt, the author of several well-known works on Russia and its penal system, will shortly publish a novel. The scene is laid in Siberia.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY

for WEDDING PRESENTS.

THE CHOICEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

GOODS FORWARDED TO THE COUNTRY ON APPROVAL.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FREE OF CHARGE.

THE MANUFACTURING

GOLDSMITHS' & SILVERSMITHS' COMPANY.

Show Rooms: 112, REGENT ST., W.

(Adjoining Stereoscopic Company.)

STRAND THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN.
Mr. ARTHUR ROBERTS'S SEASON.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.
A Musical Farcical Rendezvous in Two Acts, entitled
A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.
Words by GEORGE DANCE. Music by JOHN CROOK.
Mr. Arthur Roberts and Company.

STRAND THEATRE.—ARTHUR ROBERTS as a Modern Don Quixote.—Electric Success. Great Success of the Cameo Gavotte. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Wednesday) and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

STRAND THEATRE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to the great success of A MODERN DON QUIXOTE, Mr. Arthur Roberts has decided to CONTINUE his SEASON, thus giving the public a further opportunity of witnessing the most phenomenal success of modern times. THE LADY MILLER will follow A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.—Business Manager, J. T. MACKAY ROBERTSON.

TERRY'S.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.—Under the management of Miss JANETTE STEER, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 8.30, AN AMERICAN BRIDE, by Lawrence Olde and Maurice Noel. Messrs. Herbert Waring, Fred Kerr, Murray Carson, George R. Foss, J. A. Welch, Richard Blunt, Hamilton Pittard, Robson Lambert; Misses Olga Brandon, Henrietta Lindley, Day Ford, and Miss Janette Steer.—Business Manager, CHARLES TERRY.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE, COVENTRY-STREET, W.—Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES begs to announce that the PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE will REOPEN on SATURDAY NEXT, October 14, when he will produce an entirely new and original musical farce, words by Owen Hall, lyrics by Harry Greenbank, music by Sidney Jones, entitled A GAIETY GIRL. The cast will include the following artistes:—Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin (his first appearance since his return from America), Eric Lewis, W. L. Bradfield, F. Kaye, L. Bantock, L. D'Orsay, G. Portoous, F. Kinsma, and Harry Monkhouse; Misses Decima Moore, Juliette Nesville, K. Cutler, M. Studholme, L. Pounds, Marie Jones, M. Hobson, M. Macey, E. Selwyn, V. Robinson, and Lottie Venne. Box-office now open from 10 till 5. Prices as usual.

PALACE THEATRE.—Open at 7.30. TO-NIGHT at 10.15, SCARAMOUCHE, Fatimma Bahri, Mlle. Rigani, Miss Hoey, Signor Balbiani and Albertieri, and Corps de Ballet. IDA FULLER, Kalkoa, Athos Troupe, Vesta Victoria, Lieut. Travis, Rose Dearing, W. Morgan, Rylond and Golder, Florrie Levbourne, The Edwardes, Calvert, John Callan, The Horadens. A PAL OF ARCHIES, supported by Miss Lena Delphine, Miss Ada Blanche, Mr. H. C. Barry, and W. Morgan. Last Week.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION of GARDENING and FORESTRY, and CAPTAIN BOYTON'S WORLD'S WATER SHOW (2,000 free seats). BAND of H.M. SCOTS GUARDS, and FOUR OTHER BANDS. Beautiful ILLUMINATIONS. Admission ONE SHILLING. Open 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

LAST of CAPTAIN BOYTON'S
WORLD'S WATER SHOW.
POSITIVE FINISH OCTOBER 14.
TWICE DAILY at 3.30 and 8. 6d. to 5s. SHOOTING the "CHUTES," 6d.

ART GALLERY.
NEW GALLERY.—ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION. OPEN DAILY from 10 to 6. Admission, 1s.
S. C. COCKERELL, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.
OROTAVA, TENERIFFE, the finest climate in the world. — The NEW GRAND ENGLISH HOTEL is NOW OPEN for the season 1893–94. For terms, &c., apply to Messrs. SINCLAIR, HAMILTON, and Co., 17, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C. Telegraphic address, "Taoro, Puerto Cruz."

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom at the rate of ninepence per week or* 9*s.* 9*d. per quarter: to the Continent and all Countries in the Postal Union, the cost is* 1*s. per week or* 13*s. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom,* 7*s.* 1*d. per quarter; for all destinations outside the United Kingdom* 8*s.* 8*d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 18, CHARING CROSS-ROAD, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE, PALL MALL BUDGET, *and the* PALL MALL MAGAZINE *can be obtained at Neal's Library,* 248, *Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library,* 224, *Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—The Editor of the PALL MALL GAZETTE *does not in any case hold himself responsible for the return of rejected contributions. He is, however, always glad to consider MSS. and sketches; and, where stamps are enclosed and the name and address are written on the manuscript, every effort will be made to return rejected contributions promptly. To ensure this it is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the contributor should be written on the manuscript itself.*

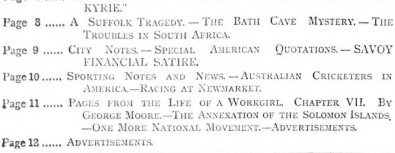
SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS of DOMESTIC WANTS
3 LINES (narrow column)... 1/- 3 INSERTIONS ... 2/6
Beyond 3 lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.
The advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the PALL MALL BUDGET, *the Weekly Edition of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

CONTENTS.

Page 1 ..... TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS. — L'INTRANSIGEANT. — CORNISH WRESTLING.—EDUCATIONAL NOTES.
Page 2 ..... OCCASIONAL NOTES.
Page 3 ..... THE BLOOD TAX IN GERMANY. II. By F. N. MAUDE, CAPTAIN (LATE R.E.).—THE DUTCH MYSTERY: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN HOLLAND.—MUSIC: THE END OF THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.—CORRESPONDENCE: THE COAL STRIKE; AS THE SWISS SEE THEMSELVES.
Page 4 ..... REVIEW: LORD TENNYSON AND HIS FRIENDS.—BOOKS RECEIVED.—DRAMATIC NOTES. — CORRESPONDENCE. — ADVERTISEMENTS.
Page 5 ..... THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.—THE VOICES OF THE MORNING.—TITTLE-TATTLE.
Page 6 ..... ADVERTISEMENTS.—GENERAL NEWS.
Page 7 ..... AMERICA CUP: "VIGILANT" AGAIN DEFEATS "VALKYRIE."
Page 8 ..... A SUFFOLK TRAGEDY. — THE BATH CAVE MYSTERY. — THE TROUBLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.
Page 9 ..... CITY NOTES. — SPECIAL AMERICAN QUOTATIONS. — SAVOY FINANCIAL SATIRE.
Page 10 ..... SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS. — AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN AMERICA.—RACING AT NEWMARKET.
Page 11 ..... PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A WORKGIRL. CHAPTER VII. BY GEORGE MOORE.—THE ANNEXATION OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS. —ONE MORE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.—ADVERTISEMENTS.
Page 12 ..... ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—Westerly to south-westerly winds, moderate; fair at first, doubtful later, probably some rain.



Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA's Instruments.

FOURTH EDITION.

"CHICAGO DAY" AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

SEVERAL PEOPLE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

CHICAGO, Tuesday.—Yesterday was "Chicago Day" at the World's Fair, and never before in the history of the city was there such a demand for transport facilities. The crowd was handled well, but no scheme of transport, however vast, could be carried out without difficulty. The officials estimate that during the day and evening 750,000 persons entered the gates. Two men were struck by grip cars and killed and another man fell off the steps at the Interimural Station and died later of apoplexy superinduced by excitement. Twenty or more persons were injured, being struck by grip cars or waggons or crushed in the crowd. The pressure was most severe at the Congress-street Station of the Elevated Railroad. Women and children were knocked down and trampled on and carried out of the crowd in a fainting condition. At night the crush in the grounds was fearful, and about 125 persons were taken to the hospitals, most of them being women who had fainted and fallen in the throng of people. The congestion at the exits was frightful. Men shouted and women screamed, and the rattle of the ambulances filled nervous people with terror. It will be daylight before the last of the crowd gets away. The last instalment due on the issue of 5,000,000 dols. floated to ensure the completion of the World's Fair has been paid, a cheque for 1,565,310 dols. having been signed yesterday, payable to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, which is trustee to the holders of the Exhibition Debenture bonds.—*Reuter.*

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT PROBABLE.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—A telegram from Monte Video of yesterday's date is published stating that a gunboat was about to leave there for Rio to protect the rights of Uruguayan subjects. A despatch from Buenos Ayres announces that an expedition consisting of partisans of Admiral de Mello sailed from the Argentine capital yesterday on board the Portuguese steamer *Citade d'Oporto*, which had been lent for the purpose by its owners. The steamer conveyed Dr. Barros Cassal, who, assisted by Colonels Magas, Propicio, and Pinto, had organized a force composed of artillery and infantry, and a number of ex-pupils of the Rio Military School. A quantity of warlike stores, including 1,000 Mannlicher rifles, 200,000 cartridges, six quick-firing guns, and supplies of provisions and coal for the insurgent war vessels were also taken on board. The destination of the steamer is stated to be the Upper Uruguay river. Dr. Cassal hoping again over the Brazilian squadron there to the revolutionary cause. Senhor Ruy Barbosa was also reported to be planning a revolt in Bahia against President Peixoto.—*Reuter.*

THE INSURGENTS SHORT OF POWDER.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday Evening.—The insurgent squadron again opened fire against the forts to-day. There was also some firing on the other side of the bay opposite the town. It is believed that an attempt will be made by the insurgents to gain possession of the Estrella powder magazine, situated in the vicinity, for the purpose of replenishing their store of powder, which is running very short. Should the magazine, however, be in any danger of capture it would probably be blown up by President Peixoto's forces. There is no truth in the report that the foreign war-vessels had landed blue-jackets to protect foreign subjects. A manifesto has been issued by Admiral De Mello disclaiming any intention of bombarding the town, and stating that he only thought of returning the fire of the batteries posted along the water front. So far, the insurgents have obtained no footing in any of the states.—*Reuter.*

A telegram received at Buenos Ayres from Rio de Janeiro states that President Peixoto has purchased several torpedo boats in England.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

UNIVERSAL SUFFAGE MOVEMENT.

VIENNA, Tuesday.—In view of the re-assembling of the Reichsrath to-day, sixteen meetings in favour of universal suffrage were held in this city yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Socialist workmen's party, about twenty thousand persons in all being present. A resolution was adopted urging that it was the duty of Parliament to vote the franchise, which is declared to be a vital question for two-thirds of the population. Parliament is at the same time warned that any procrastination of the matter would be a fatal political error. On the whole, some of the speakers was rather moderate. In the Alser suburb a meeting was addressed by Herr Carl Leuthner, the reserve officer who was recently degraded to the ranks for his connection with the workmen's party. Dr. Adler delivered a speech at Rudolfsheim, in the course of which he said that although the workmen avoided committing any imprudence they did not fear a struggle. We shall give battle," added the Socialist leader, "but shall choose our own battlefield and our own time." At Ottakring, Herr Schumeier, a working man said: "The franchise question must remain on the order of the day, and we must follow at all hazards the example set by Belgium." All the meetings concluded with cheers for social democracy and the singing of the Labour Hymn. The resolution will be forwarded by post to Parliament.—*Reuter.*

THE AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

VIENNA, Tuesday.—The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled to-day. In the Lower House Dr. Steinbach, the Minister of Finance, brought forward the Budget for 1894. He estimated total expenditure at 613,694,237 florins, and the total revenue at 619,105,779 florins, leaving a surplus of 411,542 florins. As compared with the previous year the expenditure had increased by 7,781,031 florins, and the revenue by 6,594,159 florins. One of the most notable items is an increase of 866,617 florins in the estimates of department of national defence. This is mainly due to the additions made to officers and men of the Landwehr.—*Reuter.*

THE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The *Rappel* to-day expresses its thorough approval of the vigorous action of Spain in the Melilla outbreak, in which it alleges that British emissaries have had a hand. The journal adds:—"Great Britain is seeking for an opportunity of intervening. Spain, however, will not allow herself to be intimidated, for France and other Powers will support her."—*Reuter.*

THE LABOUR CONGRESS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The Workmen's Congress brought its labours to a close last evening, when MM. Guesde, Lafargue, Ferroul, and Jourde were elected members of the council. At a lunch which followed the closing sitting, M. Guesde delivered a speech urging the incorporated branches of labour to persevere with their propaganda by means of lectures in every canton of the country.—*Reuter.*

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN FETES.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The Franco-Russian Fêtes Committee in Paris has decided to give a Venetian fête on the Seine on the 22nd inst. Several torpedo boats will take part in the proceedings. It is stated that an ironclad of the French Channel Squadron will go to Biarritz on the 13th to salute the Grand Duke Alexis on the occasion of the visit of the Russian squadron to Toulon.—*Reuter.*

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—With regard to the report which has several times appeared in the press stating that excessive demands for naval purposes would be included in the Budget for 1894-95, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says it is in a position to state from information derived from a trustworthy source, that the prescribed programme for the systematic development of the fleet will not be overstepped.—*Reuter.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A DIPLOMATIST.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—Don Ramon Mendes de Vigo, son of the Spanish Ambassador and Attaché, yesterday fell down the marble stairs of the Embassy, fracturing his skull. Don Ramon lies in a precarious condition. The Queen Regent of Spain and the Pope have made inquiries by telegraph about the nature of the accident and the condition of the patient.—*Dalziel.*

Mr. John Morley has consented to address a meeting in Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, November 8, under the auspices of the Liberal Union, comprising the six divisions of Manchester.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE COAL TRADE.

CONFERENCE OF MAYORS AT SHEFFIELD.

The conference of representatives of the Coal Owners' and Miners' Federations with the mayors of six great industrial centres of the North of England took place at Sheffield yesterday. The proceedings were private, but an official report states that after a two hours' discussion between the representatives of masters and men, the mayors were invited to propose their suggestions, which were then submitted, to the effect that the men be allowed to return to work at the old rate of wages at once; that after six weeks they submit to a reduction of 10 out of the 40 per cent. increase granted since 1888; and that representatives of both parties meet at an early date to formulate a scheme for the establishment of a tribunal of conciliation with a view of dealing with the question of wages. There were some other minor suggestions dealing with points of detail. The representatives of both masters and men undertook to bring the proposals before their constituents as early as possible.

NO ADVANCE IN LONDON PRICES.

On the London Coal Exchange yesterday the market opened flat and with a somewhat easier tendency, the continued mild weather and the slightly increased supplies forthcoming, both seaborne and inland, leading to a state of suspense. Buyers numbered strong, but held off from actual purchase, awaiting the result of to-day's conference. This led to a state of flatness, there not being sufficient demand to justify any advance, while supplies were not deemed sufficient to warrant a reduction. The market in fact was flat and soft throughout, and closed unaltered at last quotations. The following prices continue to be charged to the public:—Best Wallsend, 38s.; house coals, 36s.; kitchen, 35s.; steam coal, 28s. per cwt.; coke, 17s. per chaldron.

THE FEELING IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday (Special). — The proposals submitted by the mayors in conference at Sheffield are regarded very favourably in Manchester trade circles, and on change to-day the feeling was freely expressed that at length a practical basis for some settlement had been attained. The masters will, there is little doubt, accept the terms, for they are certainly not unfavourable to them; while, on the other hand, the men are only called upon to sacrifice a small percentage of their total wages.

MEN PREVENTED FROM RETURNING TO WORK.

At Pooley Hall Colliery, near Tamworth, this morning, a large number of men, who proceeded to their work at a reduction of 5 per cent. were met by a great body of federation men, who had been summoned by the firing of guns, and who endeavoured to persuade the colliers not to go down. In some cases actual violence was resorted to, and one man was seized by their "snap," or mid-day meal. Many men went to work, but some yielded to the pickets and were escorted to their homes amid loud cheers and the blowing of horns. At Alvecote, a neighbouring colliery, several pumpers were forcibly prevented from commencing work and compelled to return to their cottages.

The Ashton Moss Colliery, situated at Ashton-under-Lyne, recommenced work this morning at the old rate of wages. This is the deepest coal mine in England, and employs about 700 men.

SUICIDE AT THE OLD BAILEY.

CAUSED BY MELANCHOLIA.

A sad scene, unconnected however with the judicial life of the Old Bailey, was enacted in the private apartments of the Sessions House early this morning. Mrs. Peacock, wife of the newly appointed housekeeper, committed suicide, and without any apparent reason for the rash act. According to her husband, Mrs. Peacock felt the bedroom about one o'clock and went into the bathroom adjoining. Her exit was followed by a pistol shot; but thinking she was "having a lark" he did not go to investigate the cause of the noise until her lengthened absence and a peculiar gurgling noise reached his ears. Proceeding to the next room he found his wife expiring from an obviously self-inflicted shot from a revolver. Medical aid was summoned, but arrived too late. The revolver belonged to Mr. Peacock, and was kept loaded in his drawer. He, however, now recollects that he had not seen it for some time past. The deceased, it transpires, suffered from melancholia, and it is conjectured that it was whilst suffering from an attack of this that she ended her existence.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A LADY.

A STRANGE STORY.

The neighbourhood of Kensal Town is very much excited over the details connected with the mysterious disappearance of a young lady and her infant child from apartments they occupied in Tavistock-cresent, and the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland-yard is making the case one for peculiarly close inquiry. The mother, who appeared to be very respectable, took up her abode at the address named a fortnight ago. A few days later she announced to the landlady that the child had been taken ill during the night and that within twenty-four hours of her confinement she with the child quitted the house. The dead body of the latter was found in the Thames at Richmond three days ago, and at the coroner's inquest which followed an open verdict was returned. The mother is still missing, and it is feared that she threw herself with the child into the river, leaving the inquiry of the coroner's court, and that while the child's body came to the surface her own remained in the bed of the river. During her stay at Tavistock-crescent the lady was visited by a gentleman who she said was her uncle, and she further stated that her husband was a soldier in India.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION MEETINGS.

The autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union were commenced to-day at the City Temple. Mr. Albert Spicer, M.P., presided and spoke at some length on the subject of the outlook of Congregationalism from the standpoint of a layman.

SERIOUS GUN ACCIDENT.

An Ashford correspondent telegraphs that a tragic shooting accident occurred at Billinghurst this morning. A young fellow took up a gun, and after saying, "Your money or your life," pointed it at a companion and pulled the trigger. To his horror the gun exploded, and the charge entered the head of a girl who was standing near. She was seriously injured, and now lies in a critical condition, not being expected to recover.

THE REPORTED CHOLERA CASES ON A LINER.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—The Hamburg line Atlantic steamer *Russia*, which has been placed in quarantine, has had another death among her passengers, this making the sixth. The cases are regarded as suspicious. It is thought, however, that even should the cases be ascertained to be due to cholera, there is little or no cause for anxiety, as the epidemic would be unable now to establish itself in New York.—*Dalziel.*

THE TASMANIAN LEGISLATURE.

HOBART, TASMANIA (Monday).—The Legislative Council have rejected the income tax proposals of the Government, and it is expected that they will reject the probate duty. This will leave only the Customs duties to meet the deficit. The House of Assembly meets on Thursday, and unless the Government consents to a dissolution, it is understood that Messrs. Henry and Hartnoll, two of the most prominent members of the Ministry, will resign.—*Dalziel.*

PASSENGER STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

BELFAST, Tuesday (Special).—During a dense fog this morning the Barrow and Clyde Shipping Company's passenger steamships *Donegal* and *Pladda* collided in Belfast Lough, just outside the Twin Islands. The *Pladda*, which was outward bound for London, struck the *Donegal* on the starboard sponson forward of the paddle-box. Both vessels were proceeding slowly at the time, with the result that little damage was done to either steamship. The *Donegal's* lifeboats, however, were held in readiness for launching, and for a time the passengers were greatly alarmed.

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

M. F. DE LESSEPS.—Noticeable improvement has taken place during the night.

PRINCE BISMARCK.—Condition greatly improved.

M. DE GIERS.—Growing weaker.

DR. DORITCH (Servian Premier).—Condition causing great apprehension.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.—Slight improvement yesterday.

MR. GREAVES (Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire).—Seriously indisposed.

MR. T. SIDNEY COOPER (the veteran Royal Academician).—State of health causing grave anxiety.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA.—Somewhat better last night.

FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

"VIGILANT" AGAIN DEFEATS "VALKYRIE."

LORD DUNRAVEN INTERVIEWED.

AMERICAN OPINION ON THE RACE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

(PER THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.)

NEW YORK, Monday Night.—The second race in the contest of 1893 for the America Cup between the British cutter *Valkyrie* and the American sloop yacht *Vigilant* was sailed to-day. By previous stipulation it was to be a race over a triangular course; the yachts were to get away to windward as nearly as possible from the Sandy Hook lightship, and cover a board of ten miles. Then they were to reach away ten miles on another course that would make a side of an equilateral triangle, and then ten miles home again.

Although in the early hours of the day the appearances made the yachting experts fearful that no good race would be had because of the lack of wind, they found when the starting point was reached an increasing breeze from the south-west, and that was the point from which of all others they could hope for a steady gale. The fact is it proved rather an increasing breeze. The sea, too, was delightfully smooth.

After the usual jockeying for place, the racers got away exactly on the boom of the signal, and so close side by side that the spectators not in position to see it fully feared for a moment that a foul impended. The American had the weather-gage and the honours of the start. But shortly after crossing she was seen to drop astern of her black-hulled rival. This condition of affairs lasted but briefly, and, as will be told further on, she overhauled and passed the cutter before half the course had been covered.

THE RACE SUMMARIZED.

It was a fresh breeze and a beat to windward—the points of weather and the course for which Mr. Watson, the cutter's designer, in his talks of the day before, had most emphatically hoped for. But he was now beaten to the turn by over four minutes.

At the first turn the racers found the wind coming fair over the quarter, and like deer before the hounds they fled out to the next. It was a noble struggle, and picturesque. Never was a more beautiful race seen on any course than that of these fliers, with booms broad off and head-sails round and hard, while reaching out to sea.

The turn was made by the American more than eight minutes ahead of the cutter and then came a close reach home. With her speed which was estimated as high as thirteen knots at one time and averaged twelve over the broad reach, *Vigilant* had made the steamers hurry to keep up with her. They hurried for the most part in vain. With the wind much further forward she still kept the steamers' stokeholes hot. The sloop had started away from home at 11.25 A.M. Four hours later she was back from her thirty-mile race a winner in actual time by 12 min. 23 sec.

Where every condition has been as fair for one as for the other, and to the exact mark for which the cutter was modelled, the sloop has beaten her on every point of wind. Unless something beyond the ken of yachting experts shall happen, the next and third of the series of three best in five will be sailed as a mere matter of form. That *Vigilant* will win is not doubted by any unprejudiced yachtsman who has seen the races.

While it is not known how *Valkyrie* would behave in a gale of wind with housed topmasts, it is doubtful whether that would alter matters any, as *Vigilant* showed in her trial race for the honour of defending the Cup that she is a very strong boat under such conditions.

Mr. S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, announced at 10 o'clock to-night that *Vigilant's* bowsprit was strained. How badly could not be told until to-morrow, when a thorough examination will be made. It will be made public at one o'clock to-morrow whether the damage is of such a nature as will cause a postponement of the race set for Wednesday. The damaged timber may have to be replaced.

AWAITING THE SIGNAL.

At about 11 o'clock *May* came to anchor about east-south-east of the red hulk to mark the starting line. Most of the fleet made haste to gather on the lee. The pretty signals that told the racing skippers their courses fluttered aloft. The two tugs to mark the corners of the triangle were sent scurrying down the line.

Vigilant, with both head-sails now set, drove south across the line, and with a magnificent burst of speed, fled away to westward, and north again around the red hulk, her crew the while rustling about the deck settling taut preventers, and making the jib topsail up on its stay. Close in her wake, like a hound on a hot trail, came the sleek black cutter north-east of the hulk. *Vigilant* turned around to westward, and *Valkyrie* swept down once more toward the line. Then she turned back again under the quarter of the flagship, and flashed away to the north.

As usual, the racers got away from Bayridge far ahead of the smartest of the excursion fleet, and they came into view out of the mists before the south-west spit was reached by the earliest steamers. *Vigilant* had led the way down, in tow, to the turn in the channel. Then she headed off into the wind, began to get her mainsail up, the men working away with the halliards in man-o'-war fashion. The cutter *Valkyrie* held her course, and her men were set hoisting the sail as she pointed out to sea with the wind over the weather quarter. So the huge sail flapped and bellied about in active fashion as the men rode the halliards.

The excursionists found the spectacle at once beautiful and interesting. The mist was a thin cloud of vapour, perhaps the last remains of the morning fog drifting along before the breeze, to vanish altogether by the time it reached the land, and under the shadow of it the handy crew of the cutter sent aloft their great club topsail ready for the summer-day race. Meantime the American sloop *Vigilant* had set her mainsail to suit the taste of the critics, and then, unlike *Valkyrie*, she ran up foresiasail and jib before she tackled the big club topsail.

A close-at-hand view of *Vigilant* as she was towed out showed the men sitting about her decks on the spars, looking very comfortable and contented. There was no anxiety as to the event of the day with them, whatever others might feel. Not a soul among the spectators but regarded the sloop's every point and line, from the tiny blue pennant above the truck to the yellowish bronze that swashed through the green of the sea, with a feeling of pride and delight.

For grace and beauty afloat the *Valkyrie* had hosts of admirers, too, and the more a spectator knew about ships the heartier his praise of the cutter was likely to be. A closer view of the cutter showed a lady dressed in the blue and lemon that fluttered in the private signal of Lord Dunraven at the truck, and with keen eyes she inspected the American rival as one who knows.

The breeze was now freshening. It was a fair south-wester and it was chasing a southerly swell. In Saturday's race the wind had been against the swell and yet never a whitecap was seen throughout the day, but now as the skirt of the breeze dragged over the waves it tore off handfuls of the green and threw them splashing white down in the trough of the sea. It was a deal better than the wind in which the racers had on Saturday reached fifteen miles in a little over an hour and a half. Nobody now doubted that there would be a race, and a smart one, pretty soon. The racers were filling and backing about the lightship, and the crew of *Valkyrie* got up her topsail. After spreading flat the great topsail, *Valkyrie* set her plain foresiasail, and then went reaching and yawing about to eastward of the hulk while *Vigilant's* foresiasail came down and another was sent up in stops. Under these dresses the two awaited the coming of the flagship *May* with the racing committee.

May came promptly on time, and so, too, did the mass of the excursion fleet, among the latter being the white warship *Dolphin*, with the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert, on board. The excursion boats scattered about for the main part to the north of the lightship. There was not so much crowding in about the line as on Saturday, although, of course, too many of them were found there.

Ten minutes after the course signals fluttered to the wind, *May's* cannon growled, and ambitious pilots of the attending fleet engaged in a contest to get their craft in positions commanding a good view of the start.

AT THE START.

The white sloop and the black cutter stood off and on to leeward of the line until within a minute of the time for the starting gun to boom. Watches set by the official timepiece of the regatta committee were out on *Yankee* and *Briton*, and even fractions of a second were counted as the racers, so close at one time as to appear to an observer sighting them across the hull of *May* like a single two-master, stood for the line on the starboard tack. The American was to windward of her rival, but there seemed to be hardly an appreciable difference between them as they glided across the line, heading to the south-east. There was really just two seconds difference in favour of *Vigilant*. She crossed nineteen seconds after gunfire, or at 11 h. 25 min. 19 sec., and *Valkyrie* followed close under her lee at 11 h. 25 min. 21 sec. *Vigilant* carried her mainsail, big club topsail, fore staysail, jib, and small jib topsail. A minute after she got away *Valkyrie* set her little jib topsail, and the yachts were thus under similar canvas.

Both began pinching for windward position. *Vigilant* was pointing higher, but was apparently sacrificing a little. Her head-sails began to shiver, and kept it up, much to the disgust of patriotic spectators, until *Valkyrie* seemed to be a sixth of a mile ahead. Although somewhat to leeward the cutter's head-sails described unruffled curves that were beautiful to look upon. The wind began to freshen, and the Britisher sacrificed momentarily the flawless contour of her canvas to getting up into the wind a bit. In the effort to do the trick she lost headway, and *Vigilant* began closing the gap. The luffing of the Briton was ineffective.

The American's main and club topsail drew magnificently, but her three head-sails, while retaining the wind very well, were still tremulous at leech and luff. The head of the fore staysail fluttered in a manner that created a sympathetic agitation in the hearts of the loyal advocates of the centreboard. The talent on *Vigilant* evidently feared that their sloop, which was apparently as good at footing as the cutter, might not be much superior as a pointer.

The perfect set of *Valkyrie's* curving canvas deserved the admiration it won. At 11.55 *Vigilant* began to forge ahead, her head-sails still trembling somewhat under the influence of a freshening breeze. She was still fully an eighth of a mile on the starboard quarter, and on they bounded down the Jersey coast, the foam frills on the murky blue increasing. Where there had been only a few snowy patches there now appeared thousands, and the first symptom of anxiety shown by the Briton was at 12.5, when she lowered her little jib topsail, apparently finding that it was doing her small good. She then bowled along under jib and fore staysail.

THE RIVALS' TACTICS.

Vigilant was standing about a quarter of a point higher into the wind than *Valkyrie*, and the more the breeze freshened the swifter she carved her way through the crested swells. *Valkyrie* luffed, apparently intending to go about. She did not however. She was merely trying to get a better grip on the wind. *Vigilant* lowered her own bit of a jib topsail at 12.17 and kept up her glorious cutting to windward, and footing it like a veritable greyhound. *Vigilant* lay down to her work somewhat more than *Valkyrie*, but that circumstance merely added to her grace. She did not spill a bit of the breeze.

Vigilant sent up a little jibtopsail, a mere handkerchief, at 12.43, and simultaneously *Valkyrie* luffed up with jib and foresail. In an ambitious effort to head higher she also ran up a small jib topsail at 12.43. It seemed to hinder rather than help her. At 12.46 *Vigilant* sent her jib topsail down and *Valkyrie* followed suit half a minute later. *Valkyrie* went on the starboard at 12.48. *Vigilant* imitated her a minute later nearly half a mile to windward. *Valkyrie* stood on this leg only three minutes, and then she went about again. Two minutes later the centreboarder did likewise. She seemed to gain additional advantage after each hitch. The wind had got around more to the westward, thus making the several short legs necessary. *Valkyrie*, hopeless of making the first mark off Seabright on this and a succeeding tack, went about on the starboard at 12.58. *Vigilant* held on the port tack.

Valkyrie came about on the port tack at 1.36, and at this juncture the sloop was leaping shoreward like a frightened deer. She went about for the last time at 12.54, and rounded the flag buoy at 1 h. 6 min. 35 sec., heeling as she did so until her lee rail was awash. She sent her big jib topsail up in tops, and broke it out three minutes after rounding.

"VALKYRIE" 4 MIN. 45 SEC. BEHIND.

Valkyrie went on the port tack at 1 h. 10 min., and slowed for the mark, which she rounded at 1 h. 11 min. 20 sec. The official timekeepers made out that the Yankee yacht was 4 min. 45 sec. ahead of the cutter.

The second course was a run directly out to sea with the wind on the starboard quarter. *Valkyrie* substituted a big white Irish linen fore-topsail and jib topsail for the sheet canvas she had carried when she rounded the flag buoy. *Vigilant* lowered her big jib topsail she rounded the flag buoy. *Vigilant* lowered her big jib topsail at 1 h. 35 min. and dashed through the spray and foam at a pace estimated by the skipper of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* craft, the *Kate Jones* (which was making 13 knots), at about 12 knots. The wind had kicked up a sea, which now hit the racers abeam, and in their hardly perceptible rolling they now and then spilled a little wind from head-sails.

There were few steamers and only one tug, the *Kate Jones*, at the second mark, so the salute the white sloop received was not thunderous. Even the *May* had to scud for home and time the yachts as she flew in. The Vanderbilt square-rigger *Valiant* was the only vessel save the mark boat *Luchenbach* east of the second flag buoy.

Vigilant turned it at 1 h. 56 min. 55 sec., lowering her balloon jib topsail a few seconds before. It was a broad reach for home with the wind about south-west. *Valkyrie* turned at 2 h. 5 min. 52 sec. She was 8 minutes and 57 seconds, or nearly two miles, astern of the centreboarder, which had gained in the run out 4 minutes and 12 seconds.

"VIGILANT" STILL GAINING.

Vigilant's time between the first and second marks was 50 minutes and 20 seconds. Thus she covered the ten miles at the rate of about twelve knots. When the wind was blowing nearly twenty knots, as it was during the last third of the second leg, she attained a speed of at least thirteen knots.

In the reach for home, with the wind a trifle forward of the port beam, the yachts had a strong ebb tide to buck against and an impeding sea on the port bow. It had been apparent to even the most hopeful of the cutter advocates after *Vigilant* rounded the first mark that *Valkyrie* had a very slim chance of winning, and interest in the race began to slacken.

The finest spectacle of the day was the reach for the red lightship. The seas had their ruffs on, and they were getting whiter and taller as *Vigilant* sped on to her triumph. It was at times squally, and the Yankee's towering club topsail swayed to leeward and flapped back under the pressure of each puff. A yachtsman who had predicted defeat for the centreboarder desperately hoped she might carry away her topmast. That fear filled the minds of others who had pinned their faith largely from patriotic motives rather than professional judgment on *Vigilant*. She did not carry away a rope-yarn, however, although she leaned to her task of saving the Cup. Like a giant skater cutting a curve, she sliced her way through rather than rode the seas. Her bows met the curling furrows parted by her convex stem, and pounded them into frosty showers.

"VIGILANT" WINS.

Queenly indeed she looked, and proved herself to be the swiftest creation ever launched from the brain of an American builder. *Valkyrie*, also beautiful, but not so swift, was hot upon the centreboarder's flashing wake, nearer now than at any other time in the duel. *Vigilant* finished at 3 h. 25 min. 1 sec. and *Valkyrie* at 3 h. 37 min. 14 sec. Their times from the second mark to the finish were—*Vigilant*, 53 min. 6 sec.; *Valkyrie*, 56 min. 32 sec. Thus it will be seen *Vigilant* gained 3 min. 26 sec. on the reach in. *Valkyrie* made the last ten-mile leg at the rate of somewhat less than twelve knots. The force of the wind was then about twenty-five knots. With a fair tide she probably would have averaged better than a mile in five minutes.

Vigilant beat *Valkyrie* in actual time by 12 min. 23 sec. With her allowance of 1 min. 48 sec., *Valkyrie* was beaten by 10 min. 35 sec. This is the official table of the race:—

	Start.			Finish.			Elapsed Time.			Corrected Time.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Valkyrie	11	25	0	3	2	24	3	47	24	3	35	36
Vigilant	11	25	0	2	50	1	3	25	1	3	25	1

	First Mark.			Second Mark.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Vigilant	1	6	35	1	56	55
Valkyrie	1	11	20	2	5	52

Vigilant gains first leg 4 min. 25 sec.
" " second leg 4 min. 12 sec.
" " third leg 3 min. 28 sec.

MR. WATSON'S OPINIONS.

Mr. George L. Watson, the designer of *Valkyrie*, left the English cutter almost as soon as she dropped anchor at Bayridge, and went to his room in the Atlantic Yacht Club-house ten minutes later, in company with Mr. Ratsey. He walked to Sawyer's sail-loft to see about some of *Valkyrie's* spare canvas. He looked rather downcast, and said he would not talk about the race until after supper. When he had dined he said, "Well, they beat us—that's the first and the last of it."

"Did you have any trouble with your sails, or meet with any mishaps?"—"Oh no, none whatever. *Vigilant* outsailed us on every point, and that is all there is to say to it."

When asked what he thought was responsible for *Vigilant's* success, whether it was her hull, model, or sail area, he declined to answer for a moment, and then remarked, "You know *Vigilant* has a far larger sail area than *Valkyrie*. I think *Vigilant* is a very remarkable boat."

"Would *Valkyrie* do better in a heavy, choppy sea?"—"Oh, I don't know. You see *Vigilant* has outsailed us in every course and in every kind of wind. That's all that can be said. We were bothered some by the excursion boats and your saucy tugs, but to nothing like the extent we were inconvenienced on Saturday. It was in rather bad taste, don't you think? We came near running into one or two of them."

"In case *Valkyrie* is beaten again on Wednesday will Lord Dunraven build another boat and challenge for the Cup?"—"If Lord Dunraven has made any plans for a future Cup challenger, I know nothing of it."

Mr. Watson said that forty-two persons, all told, were on board *Valkyrie*.

Captain Cranfield admitted to-night that his boat was fairly and squarely beaten. He said that he considered *Vigilant* a remarkably fast boat in any sort of weather. The steamers bothered him some, but not enough to affect the result. He considered it a very fair test. Mr. Ratsey, when asked what he thought of the race, said, "Why, what could I say but that it was perfectly fair and square, and that the best boat won?"

"You were satisfied with the wind, then?"—"Oh, yes, we could not ask for a better wind. It was a good, fine breeze, such as we have in England in summer."

"Do you think *Valkyrie* can beat *Vigilant* in a stronger breeze?"—"No," he said, "I don't think we can. *Vigilant* is a hard boat to beat. She is very fast in a reach as well as on the wind, and she stands up to her work well."

RECEPTION OF THE WINNER.

When *Vigilant* arrived at Bayridge at five o'clock she was greeted with a fusilade from the assembled yachts, the noisy cannon being joined by the sharp bark of the piece mounted on the Atlantic Yacht Club-house The tug *Commander* was kept busy answering salutes for the Cup defender

AMERICAN OPINION.

Mr. Kerr did not sail on *Vigilant*, his place being taken by the Hon. H. R. Langrishe. Mr. Iselin was very jubilant as his health was pledged in bumpers of champagne in *Vigilant's* cabin. When asked what he thought of the race the representative owner of *Vigilant* said, "There is not much to say. The result tells the tale for itself."

"Do you think you could win in a heavy sea under a housed topmast?"—"I believe we could beat them under any conditions. The harder it blows the more we would beat them."

"What do you think of *Valkyrie* now, Mr. Iselin?"—"What I have always thought of her. She is the fastest boat ever sent over here, and is especially dangerous in light breezes. The first forty minutes of to-day's race proved that which we have all along maintained—namely, the opinion that *Valkyrie's* best point would be sailing to windward in light air, although some British admirers would have the public believe otherwise. *Valkyrie* seems to revel in light air."

"How would *Vigilant* behave in a stronger breeze than we had to-day?"—"We can go to windward faster in a breeze and outreach *Valkyrie* in a breeze. Everyone could see that this afternoon."

When asked who sailed *Vigilant*, the reply was "Mr. Herreshoff and Captain Hansen. Herreshoff steered her in the beat to the first mark, and the rest of the way they divided the time about equally. In fact, they both sat by the wheel during the entire race."

INTERVIEW WITH LORD DUNRAVEN.

Lord Dunraven said to a reporter to-night, "So far as weather was concerned I do not think we could have had a better day, if the other conditions had been as favourable the contest would have been an ideal one. I have not the slightest doubt that I would have been beaten by *Vigilant* in to-day's race, but I am quite certain I would have made a much better showing if my boat had not been hampered the way it was by the flotilla of excursion boats down the bay.

"The American interest in yachting is very commendable, but"—and here there was a faint suspicion of a smile on his lordship's face—"such enthusiasm is calculated to make the sport ridiculous. We caught the wash in the most frightful manner. I have, no doubt, *Vigilant* also was retarded, but I am inclined to believe that we got most of the wash from the fact that we were in the rear.

"Several times our decks were swept with the wash, and twice I had to put about to avoid this annoyance. This took me out of the course and used up time. I don't say this annoyance was intentional, you know, but still it was very disagreeable, and I don't believe I would have come over if I knew what I had to go through.

"I am of opinion that the course ought to be laid some place where both boats could have a fair test."

"Do you think the racing committee could do anything to prevent a repetition of this crowding?"—"No, I don't think they could. They have no jurisdiction over such matters. The public ought to have the good sense to keep out of the way. That is the best way to show its appreciation of real sport."

"Do you think the result of the race demonstrates the superior sailing qualities of the centreboard type of craft?"—"You see, we cut my boat down at least a foot. I have no way of comparing her speed now with what she did last summer in English waters. Under conditions such as the race to-day, I have no hesitation in saying that *Vigilant* is a faster boat. What she would do in a stiffer wind or what she would do with less wind is hard to determine. I am of the opinion that in heavier weather my boat might do better work. You will notice that *Navahoe*, in all the races run off on the other side did much better work in comparatively mild weather. She did not seem to be able to handle her sails on the roughest of the days.

"I don't mean to say that this would happen to *Vigilant*. She might do as well in rough weather as at any other time. It is merely a suggestion that occurred to me at the moment."

"What do you think your chances are for carrying home the cup?"—"Well, if I had won to-day's race I would have thought they were pretty good. However, I am by no means discouraged. *Vigilant* has demonstrated beyond any doubt that she is a great boat, a fast boat. As I said before I do not think I could have won with *Valkyrie*."

A BUCOLIC TRAGEDY IN SUFFOLK.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Cocksfield, a village about seven miles from Bury St. Edmunds, was yesterday afternoon the scene of a shocking tragedy. William Souter twice shot at Mrs. Crick, a neighbour, and afterwards deliberately loaded his gun, placed it underneath his chin, and with a freshly cut forked twig, pushed the trigger, with the result that the charge entered his head, and he fell dead on the spot. The parties concerned are over sixty years old. They had lived in humble circumstances in a thatched cottage beneath the same roof. They were in the locality of some allotments, about half a mile from home, at the time of the tragedy. The woman was engaged to sweep up the village schoolroom after the children had left, and subsequently she was observed running towards the allotments shrieking "Murder." Souter was seen following with a gun. Previously the report of a gun had been heard, and the woman was bleeding from a wound at the back of the ear. She endeavoured to hide beneath the skirts of Mrs. George Cocksedge, to whom Souter exclaimed, "Get out of the way, or I will shoot you too." Mrs. Crick ran a little back menacingly to Mrs. Cocksedge, and lying on the ground enveloped in the latter's clothes, exclaimed pleadingly, "Oh, don't leave me; he will not shoot you." Mrs. Cocksedge was accompanied by a child three years of age, and the youngster received a pellet in her hand. Their lives being in danger, Mrs. Cocksedge made a desperate effort to wrench herself free from the frantic woman, in whose hands she left a large portion of her clothing. Souter immediately levelled his gun at the prostrate woman and fired, the charge entering the shoulder. No hope is entertained of her recovery. The only motive assigned for Souter's murderous deed is that he had received notice to quit his tenement, and probably thought that Mrs. Crick and her husband had something to do with it.

THE MAIDENHEAD MYSTERY.

BODY OF A WOMAN FOUND.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday.—The police yesterday found the body of woman in the river Amstel, near the commune of Nieuweramstel. It was at first surmised that the corpse might be that of the missing woman Schmitz, but after a full inquiry an official notification is published stating that the remains are those of a lady who disappeared from Arnhem about six weeks ago. The relatives of the deceased lady have been called upon to identify the body. It had been in the water for five or six weeks, and was in a state of decomposition, but the features were still recognizable.—*Reuter.*

MEETING OF THE PARNELLITE PARTY.

THE GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.

A meeting of Parnellites was held in the round room of the Rotunda last night. Mr. John Redmond, M.P., presided. He declared in the course of his speech that the Parnellite members would oppose, and, if possible, defeat the proposal of the Government to carry English reforms in the autumn session before the Irish question was settled. He condemned the action of the Government on the question of the evicted tenants, the question of amnesty, and on the proposal to postpone the Home Rule Bill, and declared that the Parnellite party were under no obligation whatever to assist them. Mr. Pierce Mahoney stated that it might finally come to a question of the Parnellites joining their forces with the Tories in the endeavour to put the Liberal Government out of office. Mr. T. Harrington, Colonel Nolan, Mr. E. Leamy, and Mr. J. H. Parnell also spoke. It was announced by the chairman that during the autumn the Parnellites would hold a series of meetings in various parts of the country for the purpose of furthering their party's interests.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE WELSH MEMBERS.

Mr. S. T. Evans, M.P., has been interviewed in reference to the report that the hon. gentleman received a message from Mr. Chamberlain offering terms of "conspiracy" with the Welsh members with the view of the overthrow of the present Ministry. He states that the account published in a Welsh paper was not accurate. "I did not receive," said Mr. Evans, "a message from Mr. Chamberlain, and I have not said that I regarded the gentleman who offered the suggestion to me as acting without his. The proposal was made by a prominent Liberal Unionist outside the House. The whole matter is fairly set out in the *New Reviews* for October, and I am prepared fully to substantiate the statements contained therein."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DENIAL.

BOSTON.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., declares that there is no truth in the statement in a Welsh newspaper that he made a bid during last session for Welsh votes by offering to support the disestablishment of the Church in Wales in order to defeat Mr. Gladstone and become Premier himself.—*Reuter.*

POLITICAL MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

Yesterday, Lord Randolph Churchill paid a visit to Huddersfield. He was received at Huddersfield station by Sir Joseph Crosland, the member for the borough, and other local Conservatives, and was driven to the County and Conservative Club, where he delivered a short speech. Afterwards he went to Sir Joseph Crosland's residence at Royds Wood, and dined with a number of local Conservatives. In the evening he attended a crowded meeting in the Town Hall, which was presided over by Mr. J. A. Brooke. In the course of his speech Lord Randolph Churchill spoke of the success which his party had achieved at Huddersfield at the by-election, and warmly commended Sir J. Crosland to the electors. Lord Randolph dealt at length with the Home Rule Bill and the present position of Ireland, contrasted with the position during which Mr. Balfour was in office. He concluded by expressing an opinion that the country would ratify the decision which the House of Lords had arrived at.

MR. COURTNEY, M.P., AT FOWEY.

Mr. Courtney, M.P., addressing his constituents at Fowey last night, said there could be no question of any agreement between Unionists and Gladstonians until the latter abandoned the idea of a separate Parliament for Ireland. Unionists were, however, willing to give a measure of local government to the Sister Isle on similar lines to those already possessed by this country. He considered that the acquiescence with which the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the Lords had been received indicated the approval of the country with their action, and should an early appeal be made to the constituencies on the clear issue of Home Rule the Unionists would have no cause to fear the result.

CURIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A TWICKENHAM GENTLEMAN.

At the Brentford police-court, yesterday, Smith Burgrave, described as a gentleman, of Harlington House, Twickenham, was charged on warrants with having used threatening language to Mary Ann Chick and Jessie Brewett, two domestic servants, whereby they feared that he would do them grievous bodily harm. Mr. E. Kemp, defendant's solicitor, stated that Mr. Burgrave had received a letter from the girls offering not to press the charge if a certain sum of money were paid them, and if it had not been a criminal charge Mrs. Burgrave would have been able to go into the box and swear that a similar proposal had been made to her. Last August the girls, who were in Mr. Burgrave's service, left without giving notice, and he said he would prosecute them and detain their boxes. Since then he had been yachting, but immediately on his return he surrendered to the police. The case was remanded for a week to give the young women an opportunity of attending, the defendant being bound over in the sum of £50.

A COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION.

The congress of the Photographic Society of Great Britain and affiliated societies will commence in London to-day, and the proceedings will not be held *in camera*. On the contrary, all interested in the progress of photography are invited to be present, and to take part in the discussions. To-night, at the gallery in Pall Mall East, the medals awarded at the recent exhibition will be presented, but the feature of the congress, apparently, will be the exhibition to-morrow night, at the Society of Arts, of some magnificent specimens of direct photographs in natural colours by the Lippmann-Lumière process. The success obtained by M. Lumière is, the society states, almost incredible, and Mr. L. Warnerke will lecture in explanation of the process.

As illustrating how the "improvement" of property in Kensington has led to an increase in rateable value, we may state that on property pulled down for improvement in the High-street, King-street, Market-street, and Young-street, the rateable value was in 1868 £2,503; that the rateable value of that property built after improvement was in 1887 £9,980, and is this year gone up to £13,263.

THE BATH CAVE MYSTERY.

THE ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

BATH, Monday (Special).—There was a renewal of the excitement caused by what is now generally known as the Bath mystery when Arthur Stevenson Coombs was to-day brought up at Weston police-court charged with the murder of Elizabeth Luke, otherwise Wilkie, a young woman with whom he kept company, and whose remains were found in a cave on the Hampton Downs after a lapse of two years. The court was crowded, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. The prisoner had been conveyed to Weston from Bristol Prison by an early train, and very few persons had then assembled. He looked cheerful, and nodded to his father as he entered the dock. The young woman Shepard, to whom he was about to be married, was not in court to-day. Mr. Collins again prosecuted for the Treasury, and Mr. Titley defended.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

On the prisoner being placed in the dock, his solicitor applied for a subpœna to compel the attendance of Miss Williams, who conducts the mission which the prisoner and the deceased used to attend. He wanted from her certain dates which the prosecution would not admit. Mr. Collins reminded the court in criminal matters facts could not be admitted. But he promised that witness should be in attendance if necessary. With that Mr. Titley was satisfied and the calling of witnesses proceeded. Annie Cox, with whom the deceased was a fellow servant, spoke to giving her the brooch, which was exactly like the one found by the police in the prisoner's bedroom. Mrs. Poole, wife of a solicitor's clerk, proved seeing the deceased and prisoner in past time on the Sunday before Bank Holiday, the day before she disappeared, and five minutes later Coombs left the house and followed in the same direction.

Walter Care, an old schoolfellow of the prisoner, gave important evidence. He said that the deceased, in May, 1891, came to lodge at the house where he was living on the North Parade. She stayed about a fortnight, but he saw her in July on good terms from Warminster-road to Hampton Down. She was with the prisoner. This was the first piece of evidence showing the parties ever to have been together in the neighbourhood of the cave, and it came as a surprise to the court. The witness added that the wood was half a mile from the spot where the body was found.

Alfred Phillips, colliery clerk, another of the prisoner's schoolfellows, corroborated. He was up in a tree when the prisoner and the deceased passed. It was, he believed, the last Sunday in July, 1891.

The manager of a boot-shop in Bath identified the boots found on the deceased as a pair which he sold her in July, 1891.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Collins intimated that this was all the evidence the prosecution was prepared to offer at present. Investigations were going forward, and the coroner's inquiry was still pending, and he applied for a further remand. The difficulties in the way of investigation were enormous, having regard to the time which had elapsed since the crime was committed. It could not be pretended that anything like an adequate investigation had taken place. There were a great number of matters which ought to be inquired into, but he thought, in fairness to their worships, he must say there was no immediate prospect of the discovery of any material evidence connecting the prisoner with the crime.

Mr. Titley opposed the application and urged that the prisoner ought to be released. He had suffered great agony and hardship already.

The Bench remanded the case till to-day week, and the prisoner was removed in custody.

THE CORNISH MINING DISASTER.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

PLYMOUTH, Monday (Special).—The inquest on the seven miners entombed in Dolcoath mine by a fall of rock a fortnight ago was opened at Camborne to-day. The inquiry was formally held on one of the bodies, that of John Henry Jenning. Mr. Martin, inspector of mines, was present. Captain Josiah Thomas, the manager, produced a plan, and made a general statement as to the working of the mine. The place where the accident took place on the day previous to its occurrence, and considered the timbering perfectly safe. He believed the accident was caused by the men taking out the timber supports before putting in the new one, or else cutting away the foot of one of the timbers. Captain Johns, principal underground agent, said he remembered the timbers bending two days before the accident, and called the attention of Pollard, the chief timberman, to it, and he promised to see to it next day. It was while this was being done that the accident occurred. Pollard himself was killed, and two other timbermen in charge. The witness thought that all the men might have escaped, but preferred to remain under the archway, in which the men had implicit confidence. Several of the miners who got away from the fall of ground gave evidence, and

RELATED MARVELLOUS ESCAPES.

They agreed that the archway was substantially erected. Brown, one of the miners, said on the night following the accident he discovered a crevice, in which he crawled, and heard moaning, which he believed came from Osborne, who had previously been heard singing hymns. The moaning continued for some hours and then ceased, and he reported that he thought Osborne was dead. His body was subsequently found on the spot. Mr. Martin, inspector of mines, said he went underground the evening after the accident. So far as he had been able to see the timbering had been properly put in, and the men were legitimately employed at the place with a view to further securing it. He made one or two suggestions as to how the future working. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and passed a vote of sympathy with the relatives of the men and the agents of the mine.

SUICIDE OF AN INDIAN LAW STUDENT.

A MIND UNHINGED THROUGH LOVE.

At Charing Cross Hospital last evening Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquest on the body of Ingul Kishore Singh, an Indian law student of the Middle Temple, who committed suicide by taking a quantity of poison at the Charing Cross Hotel on Thursday night. He was a married man and had two children. A lady living in King's-road, Camden Town, stated that Singh had lodged at her house a year. About eight or ten days ago he made an offer of marriage to witness's daughter, who refused him. Witness was not aware that he was a married man. Her daughter at the time regarded the matter as nothing more than a joke, and gave him no encouragement. The coroner said that a letter addressed to the last witness was found in the dead man's possession. It was addressed from Charing Cross Hotel, dated Thursday night, and commenced, "I am sure you will be pleased to hear that I have put an end to my existence—at least I have come to this hotel for that purpose. How far I shall succeed circumstances will show." Further evidence showed that Singh took a room at the hotel on Thursday night, and retired about 9.30, and as the chambermaid could get no replies to repeated knocks at the door of the room on Friday morning, admission was obtained through a window. The man was then found lying dead in bed. Several small white pellets were scattered over the dressing-room table, and a bottle which had contained carbolic acid was lying on the floor. Dr. G. A. Hamilton, having deposed that death was due to poisoning by white lead and carbolic acid, the coroner remarked that it was evident that the refusal of the young lady to marry had upset Singh, with the result that he had taken his life. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG BOY.

STRYCHNINE INSTEAD OF CALOMEL POWDER.

Last evening Dr. George Danford Thomas, the coroner for Central London, held an inquest at the Islington Coroner's Court concerning the death of Charles William Bennett, aged ten years, son of a jeweller, residing at 23, Denmark-grove, Barnsbury, who was poisoned under the following circumstances. The boy was unwell on Wednesday, and he was taken to Dr. Bowden, a neighbouring practitioner, who prescribed some medicine for him, and also gave him what he believed to be a calomel powder from out of a stock of such powders that he had made two months previously. The deceased went home, and having been given a dose of medicine went to bed, directly after which his father gave him the powder in his tongue. Some few minutes afterwards he complained to his father that he was stiff all over, and said that he knew he was dying. It being thought that he was in a fit of convulsions medical aid was at once sought, but he died directly afterwards. A post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted clearly from strychnine poisoning. Dr. Bower stated that he was unable to tell how this powder of strychnine had got amongst the other powders, because he never used strychnine powders, but solution of strychnine, and he had last used such a drug six weeks previously, and after using strychnine—which he kept in a bottle on a high shelf, so that no one could get at it—he carefully washed his scales and put them away again. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure." The coroner said that for this lamentable death the doctor was not liable to pay compensation, but he had, he might tell the parents, expressed his willingness to assist them in their great trouble.

THE TROUBLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OPINIONS OF THE CAPE PRESS.

Reuter's Agency has received from the British South Africa Company communication of the following telegram, despatched yesterday from the Company's Cape Town office:—

"At the request of the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Loch, the Times column will join Major Goold Adams's column from the Macloutsie River and the combined force will be ready on Wednesday next. The Fort Victoria and Fort Charter columns left on October 6. Dr. Jameson is confident of success."

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has reached Fort Salisbury in very good health and spirits. He sends an excellent report of the working of the Beira Railway and of the condition of the road between the terminus at Chimioyo and Fort Salisbury.

Two additional troops of the Bechuanaland Border Police are being raised, and will be commanded by Imperial officers.

THE FEELING AT THE CAPE.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 20 (via Plymouth).—The Cape newspapers comment with great bitterness upon the despatches of the Colonial Office published in the last Blue-book, regarding affairs in Mashonaland and the threatened trouble with Lobengula.

The *Cape Argus* says:—There has been nothing like this since Lord Derby's shilly shally over Sir Charles Warren, which forced Sir Hercules Robinson to bring things to a head by threatening resignation. If the Imperial Government choose to lease absolute power, similarly to the High Commissioner, his Excellency would doubtless know how to exercise it; but responsibility coupled with limitations is something which is near to being intolerable.

The *Cape Times* observes:—We have before us the extraordinary phenomenon of British protection afforded to a savage people in the exercise of their murderous customs. The Chartered Company have put up with much insolence and aggressive interference on their own ground until the Matabele violence was manifested in so bold and sanguinary a form that to submit to it any longer would have argued a shameful pusillanimity. The position of the settlers at present is that of a beleaguered force beset by an enemy of overwhelming numbers. To all appearance the situation has become so critical that no peaceful solution is possible. At such a time we have a right to look for something better than vacillation at the Colonial Office, to say nothing of apparent sympathy with the savage and unprovoked aggression of the Matabele.—*Reuter.*

A TECHNICAL AND FISHERY SCHOOL.

OPENING BY THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE.

The Earl and Countess of Pembroke on Saturday opened a technical and fishery school at Ringsend, near Dublin. The school has been erected on a site presented by Lord Pembroke, and has been built and equipped at his expense, for the benefit of the inhabitants of Ringsend and the surrounding district. The proceedings, says the *Times*, opened with the presentation of an address to the Earl and Countess, to which Lord Pembroke made a suitable reply, dwelling upon the necessity which exists for practical instruction in navigation and kindred subjects for those who obtain their living by fishing, as also for technical education for the industrial classes. He then declared the school open. A telegram from Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P. for the division, was read, expressing his regret at being unable to attend; also a letter from Mr. Arnold Graves, secretary to the commissioners of the school, who was prevented from being present. Sir George Moyers, D.L., made a statement in which the circumstances attending the inception of the school, and the objects for which it has been established were explained. A vote of thanks to Lord and Lady Pembroke for the interest which they have shown themselves to take in the welfare of the district was proposed by the Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon, parish priest, and the Rev. R. B. Storey, D.D., rector of the parish, and carried unanimously. The Rev. W. S. Green, one of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, addressed the meeting, commending the objects for which the school has been founded. A vote of thanks to the Pembroke Township Commissioners, in whose district Ringsend is situated, and who have struck a rate under the provisions of the Technical Instruction Acts, for the maintenance of the school, was proposed by Mr. William Kenny, Q.C., M.P., and seconded by Professor Fitzgerald, and was responded to by Sir Robert Jackson, C.B., chairman of the Township Commissioners. To celebrate the event there were sports on the strand in the afternoon, and in the evening a concert was given by the inhabitants, at which Lord and Lady Pembroke were present. At the conclusion of the concert their carriage was drawn home by a party of the Ringsend fishermen.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE STRAND.

An occurrence of an alarming nature took place shortly after eleven o'clock last night in the Strand. A cabman was driving slowly past the portico of the principal entrance to the Opera Comique, when the near side wheel of the vehicle struck one of the pillars supporting the structure. Almost immediately the whole mass of wrought iron and glass fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. Fortunately no one was passing underneath.

ANOTHER CHILD'S BODY FOUND IN A HAT BOX.

On the arrival of a train yesterday afternoon at the Finsbury Park Station, Great Northern Railway, a guard discovered in one of the unoccupied carriages a hat box, which upon being opened was found to contain the dead body of a newly-born male child. The police were at once communicated with, and the body removed to the Islington Mortuary.

FURTHER LIST OF "VICTORIA" CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following is a list of further contributions on behalf of the sufferers by the loss of H.M.S. *Victoria*:—Offertory Royal Dockyard Chapel, Malta £10; H.M.S. *Hibernia*, £39 16s. 5d.; H.M.S. *Katoomba*, £7 9s. 6d.; Exeter, per the Mayor, £109 18s.; Royal Scots, stationed at Wellington, India, £34 10s. 6d.; H.M.S. *Melampus* (additional), £3 18s. 6d.; H.M.S. *Royal Arthur* (additional), £2 18s.; Dundee Horse Parade, at Chatham, £26 2s. 9d.; Dundee, per the Lord Provost, £79 16s. 1d.; Harpenden Church offertory, £30 3s. 5d.' H.M.S. *Pheasant*, £24 16s. 6d.; Dundee Horse Parade, £42 4s. 9d.; 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, £16 5s.; 2nd Battalion Lincoln Regiment, at Singapore, Holy Trinity Church, Pitlochrie, £12 17s.; and H.M.S. *Redbreast*, £10 15s. 10d.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORTS.

AT 8 O'CLOCK.—Newhaven, N.W., fine, but dull, sea slight, temp. 53; Ryde, W., fine but dull, sea slight, 55; Worthing, N.W., fine, but dull, sea slight, 56.

AT 9 A.M.—Aberystwyth, S.W., cloudy, sea choppy; Barmouth, N.W., pleasant, sea rough; Margate, temp. 54, bar. 29·78, rising, wind fine and fresh; Eastbourne, N.W., cloudy, sea smooth; Hastings, S.W., unsettled, sea smooth; Ramsgate, N.W., bright; Dover, W.S.W., cloudy, sea moderate; Falmouth, S.W., fine, sea smooth; Penzance, W.S.W., gloomy, sea moderate; Plymouth, N., fine, sea smooth; Teignmouth, W., cloudy, sea smooth; Torquay, W., fine, sea smooth; Weston-super-Mare, S.W., cloudy, sea smooth; Weymouth, W., stormy, sea moderate; Brighton, N.W., cloudy, unsettled, sea moderate, 55

AT 9.30 A.M.—Boulogne, clear and fine, temp. 54; Berne, fine but dull, 58; Calais, cloudless sky, 54; Bienne-Macolin, dull, but fine, 56; Paris, unsettled, 54; Biarritz, fine, some clouds, 64; Cauterets-Montroux, overcast, 55; Geneva, dull, but fine, 53; Lausanne, fine, some clouds, 58; Lucerne, cloudy, 58; Brussels, fine, some clouds, 54; Neuchatel, fine but dull, 58; Ostend, cloudy 53; Vevey Montreux, overcast, 55; Rome, fine morning, 63; Zermatt, cloudy, but fine, 48; Baden-Baden, fine but dull, 52; Queenboro', overcast, warm wind, fair passage, 54.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: To West Indies and Pacific *via* Southampton; to United States, &c., *via* Southampton; supplementary mails to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, &c., by French packet; to Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Bayrout, Egypt, Aden, India, Burmah, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Siam, and Sarawak, to West Indies (certain parts) and to New Zealand (supplementary mails). Evening: To United States (except Nova Scotia), Bahamas, Mexico, Belize, Salvador, and Guatemala *via* Queenstown; to Newfoundland *via* Liverpool; to Canada and Newfoundland *via* Liverpool (parcel mails).

MAILS DUE.—From United States, &c., *via* Southampton; from Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Brazil, and Cape Verd Islands *via* Lisbon.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.———, from Liverpool to Philadelphia; the *Albert, Edith, Snaefell*, and *Leona*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Seahorse* or *European*, from Hull for Amsterdam; the *Ayrshire, Swallow, Norwegian*, or *Sparta*, from Hull for Hamburg; the *Juno* or *Tasso*, from Hull for Bergen, Stavanger, and Drontheim; ——from Grangemouth for Tonsberg and Christiania; ——from Southampton for Havre; ——from Southampton for St. Malo.

[Letters intended to be sent by private ship must be specially addressed "By Private Ship," and if by a particular ship its name must be added.]

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

CITY NOTES.

ITALIAN FINANCE.

Many days ago we mentioned certain operations connected with Italian finance which seemed to us to indicate that a loan was imminent. The rumour that one may be expected shortly has now become general, and already a German syndicate has advanced a couple of millions to certain Italian banks, and there is no doubt that part of this will find its way indirectly to the Government. Moreover, Italy has learned that it is possible, under certain conditions, to obtain financial support from German houses, and the knowledge will encourage her to go on. Italian stock is not at present a desirable investment.

THE INCREASE OF RAILWAY CAPITAL.

We have been favoured with an advance copy of a pamphlet on "Railway Capital Expenditure" which is a collection of articles on the subject recently appearing in the columns of the *Financial Times*. There is evidence in the chapters of much painstaking statistical work and most people interested in railway finance will regard the possession of the pamphlet as desirable. But while they will admit that the statistics are useful in various ways, we think they will recognize that they utterly fail to bear out the main argument of the work. This argument is that "the steady growth of railway capital and the concurrently decreasing rate of yield thereon" is a matter of serious importance to the ordinary stockholders. This argument although it may be true—it is difficult to prove a negative—is not sufficiently substantiated in the pamphlet, nor is it borne out by statistics obtainable elsewhere. In spite of the heavy capital expenditure which, the author shows, has been constantly taking place during the past decade, the proportion of railway net receipts last year to the total paid-up capital was 3.85 per cent., and last year was a year of depression. In 1887, however, the proportion was only 3.81 per cent., in 1886 only 3.80 per cent., and in 1885 only 3.83 per cent. Thus, while the percentage of net revenue varies from year to year, the past year shows improvement over seven years ago in spite of the heavy capital expenditure meantime. Doubtless the profits of the railway industry, like those of other industries, approach a minimum, but these are days of growing demand for transport, and no case is made out in the pamphlet against the expenditure of capital over necessary improvements and extensions. Nor is it shown that this expenditure may not ultimately prove profitable.

THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Devastation has been caused in American commercial circles by the recent crisis, and this is fully shown by an exhaustively statistical article in *Bradstreet's*. No fewer than 549 banks, with assets amounting to 176¾ million dollars and liabilities amounting to 165½ million dollars, suspended payment; and how the business embarrassments of the first nine months of this year compare with the corresponding period of previous years is fully shown in the following table:—

Nine months of	No. of failures	Actual Liabilities.	Percentage of assets to liabilities.
1893	11,174 ...	$225,758,881 ...	$324,037,703 ... 70
1892	7,378 ...	39,209,701 ...	76,971,771 ... 51
1891	8,886 ...	71,811,309 ...	139,911,510 ... 51
1890	7,538 ...	44,450,712 ...	92,541,950 ... 48
1889	8,334 ...	50,751,994 ...	101,755,518 ... 50
1888	7,330 ...	43,649,552 ...	83,941,991 ... 53
1887	6,958 ...	44,545,000 ...	90,692,000 ... 49
1886	7,518 ...	57,397,000 ...	111,710,000 ... 48
1885	8,433 ...	43,864,000 ...	90,976,000 ... 48
1884	8,302 ...	108,452,000 ...	195,951,000 ... 55
1883	7,359 ...	63,262,000 ...	113,093,000 ... 56
1882	5,307 ...	66,452,000 ...	71,162,000 ... 51

No fewer than 94 of the 549 banks that failed have already been able to resume business; indeed, the feature of the crisis was the indiscriminate manner in which it swept all before it, sound as well as tottering concerns falling before its blast. But a glance at the table shows this, for it will be observed that while in ordinary years the percentage of assets to liabilities in the case of embarrassed companies ranges from 48 to 51, in panic years the percentage has been 53, and this year the proportion has been no less than 70 per cent. Thus, among the mass that have fallen this year, there must have been many institutions whose assets considerably exceeded their liabilities. It is somewhat moral for the business world is that to be on a proper footing a mercantile concern must be in a position not only to meet ordinary losses but to stem the tide of the outside influences at any panic that may arise.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS BY CABLE.

It is encouraging to see that the improvement which we reported on Friday in the prices of those securities which best indicate the trend of the American markets is still well maintained. This is shown in the following quotations cabled by our correspondent at New York—quotations of securities which, while actively dealt in on the American markets, are not quoted on this side. Comparison is made between the prices of Friday and those at the beginning of this week, and it will be seen that, in nearly every instance, the upward movement which we had to report then has been fully maintained.

Dividend.	Prices.			Dividends.			Prices.		
Name of Line.	Last Year.	Mon-day.	Rise or fall.	When Last paid.	Rate Last paid.		Mon-day.	Rise on day.
Boys	3	71	69	+2	Qrly.	1½	Nat. Cord. 2nd Ass. Fd	24	22	+2
Cord.	1	24	23	+1	Qrly.	2	Pref. Do.	71	71	—
Cord.	2½	87	85	+1	Qrly.	1½	Nat. Lead Pref.	98	98	—
—	—	15	14	—	—	—	N. Y. Cen. & St. Louis	15	15	+1
—	—	16	16	—	—	—	N. Y. Cen. & St. Louis 1st	107	107	—
—	—	26	26	—	—	—	Norfolk & Western	15	15	—
—	—	74	74	+1	—	—	Do. Pref.	50	50	—
—	—	24	24	—	—	—	Northern Pacific	15	15	—
—	—	10	10	—	—	—	Do. Pref.	44	42	+2
Qrly.	2	128	128	+1	—	—	Pacific Mail	30	30	—
—	—	7	7	+5	—	—	Pullman Palace Car	160	160	—
—	—	8	8	—	—	—	Reading	8	8	—
—	—	40	42	—	—	—	Rock Island	70	70	—
—	—	8	8	—	—	—	St. Paul	70	70	—
—	—	15	15	—	—	—	Do. Pref.	120	120	—
—	—	15	15	—	—	—	Southern Pacific	15	15	—
—	—	15	15	—	Qrly	1	Union Pacific	44	42	+2

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—The situation in the Senate on the question of repeal has undergone no change since yesterday, and it has become evident that no development of importance will take place until the experiment of an all-night sitting has been made.—*Reuter.*

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—To-day's announcements of traffic receipts are as follows. In instances where full particulars have been received the week's receipts and the aggregate for the current half-year are compared with the corresponding periods in 1892:—

	Last Week's Receipts and Increase or Decrease.	*Aggregate. Increase or Decrease.*
Brighton	—£24,650	—£250,450
South Eastern	—1,333	—£93,664 ..... —£1,300
Great Southern and London	—1,333	—£93,664 ..... —£1,300
Chatham	—1,333	—£93,664 ..... —£1,300
Great Eastern	6,219	+£20 ..... 33,714 ..... +7,593
Lancashire and Yorkshire	6,219	+£20 ..... 33,714 ..... +7,593
Edinburgh and Glasgow	6,219	+£20 ..... 33,714 ..... +7,593
North British	2,450	—£63 ..... 35,100 ..... +1,333
Caledonian	2,450	—£63 ..... 35,100 ..... +1,333
Glasgow and South Western	1,642	—£73 ..... 11,731 ..... +1,731

Railways.—Grand Trunk, £9,221 *increase*; Chicago Trunk, £12,946 *increase*; Detroit, £146 *decrease*; total, £22,021 *increase*; Mexican, £10,500 (same as last year).

Tramways, &c.—North Metropolitan, £799 *increase*; Sheffield, £25 *decrease*; Imperial, £105 *increase*; Calais, £24 *increase*; Sunderland, £13 *increase*; Swansea, £19 *increase*.

TO MORROW'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

Great Eastern Battles ...	Winchester House, 5	Great Lassey Mining	Douglas, 12
Financial Sect. Projects ...	Edinburgh, 5	N. Lassey, &c., Silver Lead	Douglas, 12½
Irish and London Bank ...	163, Bishopsgate-st., 12	N. Ardcanil Creek Mines	Douglas, 12½
Bank of Liverpool ...	Christian Malford Manor House, 11	Oak Spinning	Oldham, 2½

The discount rates now ruling at miscellaneous foreign centres are as follow:—

	Bank Mkr		Bank Mkr		Bank Mkr		Bank Mkr
Hamburg	4	Amsterdam	2½	Madrid	4	Melbourne	7½
Frankfort	3	Rome	5½	Buenos Ayres	6	Calcutta	4
Berlin	3	St. Petersburg	6	Vienna	4	Bombay	4

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at miscellaneous foreign centres on London:—

Amsterdam, short	12.02½	Madrid sight	29.15
Hamburg, short	20.53½	Do. 3 months	29.35
Frankfort	20.54	Lisbon	41
Vienna	12.05	Athens	42.80
Petersburg, short	26.50	Constantinople, 5m.	104.62

Rio Janeiro, 90 days	20½
Do. sight	21
Montevid'o, 90 days	20½
Valparaiso 90 days	19¾
Milan, 60 days	29.40
Do. sight	29.55

Calcutta trans.	1/3⅛
Bombay trans.	1/3⅛
Hong Kong, 4 mos.	2/5½
Shanghai, 4 mos.	2/4
Lima	29d.

* Yesterday being a holiday in Calcutta there is no new quotation.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

GAZETTE is normally absent for a week, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE containing the LATEST NEWS forwarded to ANY ADDRESS in the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of SIXPENCE PER WEEK or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

MONEY AND STOCKS. *Twelve o'clock.*

THE EVE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market is still rather inactive, and while supplies are abundant there is only a limited demand for loans. Discounts, however, continue firm, and brokers have been generally disinclined to do any business under 1⅜ per cent., although the quotation for two months bills is a fraction below that.

The following are the latest loan and discount rates, the Bank rate standing at 3 per cent.:—

Loans.	Deposits.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Six Months.
Day ..... ⅛ 1	Bankers 1½	Four Bills 1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7 Day ⅛ 1	Discounters 1⅜	Trade Bills 2½	2½	2½	2½

THE STOCK MARKETS.

Next Contango Day.	*Ticket Day.*	*Pay Day.*	*Consols Pay Day.*
Wednesday, Oct. 11.	Thursday, Oct. 12.	Friday, Oct. 13.	Thursday, Nov. 2.

The following shows the latest Stock Exchange quotations, the rise (+) or fall (–) which has taken place to-day, and the approximate return per cent. yielded annually by each security purchased by an investor at its present price:—

Yield		M'nent to-day.	Latest Price.
	BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
2 15	Consols (2½) May	95⅞	⅛
2 15	Do. Account	96⅛	⅛
2 14	New 2½ per Cents.	96⅝	⅛
2 14	India 3½ per Cents.	104	¼
3 16	India 3½ per Cents.	104⅛	—
3 1	Do. 5 per Cents.	119⅛	—
3 1	Do. 4½ per Cent. Rs.	104	—
2 19	Bank of England	359	⅜
2 18	Bank of Ireland	357	—
3 0	Birmingham 3½ pc.	114	15
3 0	Liverpool 3½ pc.	116	17
	COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
3 12	Canada 4 pc. Reg.	106	8
3 0	Do. 3 pc. Reg.	103⅞	⅛
3 0	Cape 3½ pc. Reg.	100⅞	⅛
3 14	Natal 3½ pc. Inscr.	100⅛	⅛
3 10	N.S.W. 4½ pc. Inscr.	104⅛	⅛
3 9	,, 1889	103⅛	⅛
3 10	Victoria 4½ pc. Inscr.	104⅛	⅛
4 1	Queensland 4½ pc. Ins.	98⅛	100⅛
3 13	S. Australia 4 pc. Reg.	102⅛	⅛
0 0	Victoria 6 pc. 1855	98	—
4 1	Do. 5½ p.c.	109⅛	—
	BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
4 2	Brighton Ord.	165	7
4 9	Do. Deferred	120⅛	⅛
3 14	Caledonian	142⅛	10⅛
...	Do. Deferred	129	⅛
5 1	Chatham Ord.	15⅛	14⅛
5 9	Do. Pref.	90⅛	6⅛
3 7	Great Eastern	69⅛	⅛
3 18	Do. 5th Ord. Def.	24	—
3 12	Do. Pref.	125	⅛
3 12	Great Western	136½	⅛
...	Hull and Barnsley	30	⅛
3 19	Lanc. and York.	160	⅛
3 17	Met. Consolidated.	120⅛	⅛
3 11	Met. District	69⅛	⅛
3 17	Midland	130½	¼
3 17	North British	69⅛	⅛
...	Do. Def.	58⅛	⅛
3 13	North Eastern	164⅛	⅛
3 18	North Stafford	125	—
3 18	North Western	183	⅛
3 12	Great Western	136½	⅛
...	Shefield	90	—
...	Do. A	120⅛	⅛
3 15	South Eastern	113	12½
2 16	Do. Deferred ..	60⅛	⅛
3 10	South Wales	96⅛	⅛
...	Do. Deferred ..	60⅛	⅛
3 6	Do. Preferred ..	124	⅛
...	,, ...	...	...
...	,, ...	...	...
	FOREIGN STOCKS.		
7 12	Argentine 5 pc. 1883	63	⅛
9 2	Do. o pc. Funding	20⅛	⅛
...	Do. Cedulas 4	20⅛	20⅛
...	Do. ,, 5	20⅛	⅛
6 19	Brazilian 4½ 1889	69⅛	⅛
6 8	Do. 1889	69⅛	⅛
...	Bayerns 4 pc. 1883	97⅛	⅛
...	,, Cedulas 4 ...	97⅛	⅛
...	,, ,, 5 ...	97⅛	⅛
7 16	Bulgarian	80	2
5 17	Chilian 1886	71	70
5 11	Mexican 1st	72⅛	⅛
10 13	Costa Rica A	103	⅛
10 13	,, B	103	⅛
5 5	Ecuador, New	10⅛	⅛
4 19	Egyptian Unified ..	102⅛	⅛
4 0	Do. Unified	102	—
4 0	Do. New Guara.	102⅛	⅛
4 0	Do. New 4 pc.	102⅛	⅛
4 1	Frencapge. Chil's	97⅛	⅛
4 0	Do. Spec. Rents	97⅛	⅛
5 0	Greek 4 pc. 1884	36⅛	⅛
...	Do. 4 pc. 1889	36⅛	⅛
...	Do. Spec. Mort.	36	⅛
...	Do. 4 pc. Resegd	36	⅛
5 18	Guatemala 6 pc.	104⅛	⅛
...	Honduras	93	⅛
...	Hungar'n 4 pc. Gld	96⅛	⅛
5 0	Italian Rents	93⅛	⅛
...	Do. 5 pc.	93⅛	⅛
...	Do. Tobacco	93⅛	⅛
...	Do. Railways	93⅛	⅛
...	Do. Debentures ..	93⅛	⅛
...	Portuguese Funded	26⅛	⅛
4 7	Russian 4½ 1889	96⅛	⅛
5 0	Spanish 4 pc.	63⅛	⅛
4 14	Turkish 1865	96⅛	⅛
4 14	Turkish 1854	103⅛	⅛
5 1	Uniy. A	94⅛	⅛
5 1	Do. B	94⅛	⅛
5 1	Do. D	94⅛	⅛
5 1	Do. E, 1st Issue ..	94⅛	⅛
5 1	Do. E, 2nd Issue ..	94⅛	⅛
5 1	Do. Defence '91	94⅛	⅛
...	Do. Defence '92	94⅛	⅛
5 11	Venezuela	17⅛	⅛
	COL. AND FOR. RAILWAYS.		
mk.	B. Ayres & Rosari ..	59	60
5 0	Do. Gt. Sthrn.	110	12
mk.	Argentine Centl.	10⅛	⅛
5 0	Do. N.E. Deb.	10	63⅛
...	Do. Rosario	60	4
6 13	Canadian Pacific	74	⅛
mk.	Grand Trk. Ord.	24⅛	⅛
mk.	Do. 1st Pref.	74⅛	⅛
mk.	Do. 2nd Pref.	34⅛	⅛
mk.	Do. 3rd Pref.	13⅛	19
mk.	Do. Guaranteed ..	24⅛	⅛
mk.	Mexican Ord.	15⅛	14⅛
mk.	Do. 1st Pref.	34⅛	⅛
mk.	Do. 2nd Pref.	13⅛	⅛
7 0	Mexican Central ..	7⅛	⅛
...	Mex. Nat. A.	22⅛	⅛
5 12	Nitrate Railway ..	74⅛	⅛

Yield		M'nent to-day.	Latest Price.
	AMERICAN RAILROADS.		
...	Atchison Shares ...	¼	18⅞
...	Do. Incomes ...	⅛	41⅝
8 15	Can. Pac. Shares ..	⅛	74⅛
6 11	Can. Mid. & So. C.	...	10⅛
...	Denv. & R. Grand	...	19⅛
...	Do. Pref.	¼	50⅛
mk.	Erie	⅛	16⅛
7 18	Do. Second Bds.	...	73⅛
...	Do. Pref.	...	29
5 4	Illinois Central ..	¼	93⅛
4 16	Lake Shore	⅛	130
7 0	Louis and Nash. ..	¼	47⅝
...	Mex. R. Lease ..	...	43⅛
4 15	N.Y. Central Sh.	⅛	105⅜
mk.	N. Y. Ontario	...	14
...	Norfolk W. Pref.	...	52
...	North Pac. Pref.	¼	73⅛
mk.	Ohio and Miss. ...	...	19
5 2	Pennsylvania Sh.	...	61⅛
5 2	Reading 1st Pref.	¼	50⅛
...	,, 2nd Pref.	...	29⅛
...	,, 3rd Pref.	...	13⅛
...	Union Pacific Sh.	¼	15⅛
...	Wabash Pref.	...	20⅛
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.		
5 8	Anglo-American ..		10
5 9	Brazilian Submarine		11⅞
6 1	Direct U. States ..		11⅞
6 7	Eastern		10
4 12	Eastern Extension		15⅝
6 11	National Teleph'e		4⅝
5 0	Tel. Constn.		32
	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
5 6	Anglo-American ..		3
6 2	Gas Light Coke A.		2⅝
5 2	Imperial Cont. ...		3
5 0	Metropolitan		134
4 14	Do. B		143
5 8	Electric Arc		2⅝
4 15	Do. 5 p.c. Deb. ...		104
	MINING AND LAND.		
...	Bembridge	...	13
37 10	Broken Hill Prop.	...	3⅝
...	Buntineen N. E.	...	2⅝
...	Caledonia Mining	...	4⅝
11 15	Cape Copper	...	1⅞
...	Cape Copper Assets	...	24⅞
5 0	City & Suburban ..	...	11⅛
...	Consols G.L.S. & A.	...	1
...	Crown Mines	...	1⅝
7 0	De Beers	+⅛	16⅝
9 12	Do. Konigh'g	...	16⅝
...	Exploring Co.	...	3⅛
4 0	Gelderblatts	...	4⅝
...	Gordon Diam. mit.	...	2⅝
...	Jagersfontein	...	2⅝
...	Johannesburg	...	2⅝
4 13	Jumper's Gold	...	2⅝
...	Kalgoorlie Mining	...	2⅝
6 18	Langlaagte	...	2⅝
6 19	Liberty Shares ...	...	2⅝
...	Mozambique	...	1⅝
14 4	Mysore Gold	...	4⅝
mk.	Nangapa	...	1⅝
...	Oceana Land	...	1⅝
7 12	Orenguan Gold ...	...	1⅝
...	Read's Drift	...	1⅝
...	Rio Tinto	...	1⅝
5 0	Robinson	+⅛	1⅝
...	Sewell Stars	...	1⅝
...	Do. (Gold)	...	1⅝
...	Shati River	...	1⅝
11 2	Sheba Land and Pack.	...	1⅝
10 10	S. A. Exploration	...	1⅝
...	Tanganyika	...	1⅝
...	Tharsis	...	1⅝
...	Transvaal Develp.	...	1⅝
...	Transvaal Gold ...	...	1⅝
...	Wemmer	...	1⅝
...	Witwatersrand ...	...	1⅝
...	Do. Ord.	...	1⅝
...	C.S.A. Companies ..	...	1⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS		
3 13	Aerated Bread ...	...	1⅝
mk.	Allsopp	...	1⅝
...	Do. Preferred ...	...	1⅝
6 18	Bk. Australasia ..	...	1⅝
7 19	Bank of N.S. Wales	...	1⅝
...	Bell's Asbestos ..	...	1⅝
5 19	Bryant and May ..	...	1⅝
6 0	Coats Ord.	...	1⅝
...	Do. Pref.	...	1⅝
mk.	E. & W. India Do.	...	1⅝
mk.	Lambert's Ord. ...	...	1⅝
mk.	Linseed Compan.	...	1⅝
...	Trans-Oceanic ...	...	1⅝
6 9	Wonder Electric ..	...	1⅝
4 11	Ammonia & Co. ...	...	1⅝
5 0	Bell's Asbestos ..	...	1⅝
mk.	Diamond Match ..	...	1⅝
5 0	Do. Def.	...	1⅝
5 15	Lond. & N.S. Dk.	...	1⅝
mk.	Maxim-Nordfelt ..	...	1⅝
...	Do. Preferred ...	+⅛	1⅝
6 19	P. & O. Steam D.	...	1⅝
5 0	Peninsular Steam	...	1⅝
2 8	Rank Invest. Def.	...	1⅝
2 8	Do. Mut. Assur.	...	1⅝
5 15	St. Louis Bridge ..	...	1⅝
...	Salt Union Shares	...	1⅝
...	Do. Pref.	...	1⅝
5 10	San Jorge	...	1⅝
5 0	Sanitas	...	1⅝
7 18	S. Africa Gld. Trd.	...	1⅝
5 14	Suez Canal Rents	...	1⅝
5 15	Suez Canal	...	1⅝
...	Tilestein	...	1⅝
5 0	Union Bk. of Aust.	...	1⅝

RANDT GOLD OUTPUT.

As we stated in our latest editions yesterday, the gold crushings at Witwatersrand for the month of September were 129,583 oz. The falling off this month is attributed to scarcity of native labour. The following table gives the full returns since 1887, from which will be seen the steady progress that has been made:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
January	108,374	84,560	55,205	35,007	25,506	7,328	—
February	93,252	86,649	50,079	36,827	22,457	12,180	—
March	111,474	93,315	52,949	37,780	27,919	11,976	—
April	112,055	96,583	56,372	36,097	27,059	10,146	—
May	119,911	99,456	54,673	38,836	35,028	12,397	837
June	122,907	103,252	55,863	37,419	30,378	12,773	734
July	126,169	101,279	54,824	39,457	31,091	11,687	940
August	130,069	102,332	59,070	42,264	30,592	11,616	1,409
September	129,585	107,852	65,602	45,486	34,143	26,242	1,936
October	—	112,167	72,793	45,249	32,314	27,165	4,029
November	—	106,795	73,394	46,783	33,726	26,857	5,463
December	—	117,748	80,353	50,552	39,050	26,764	8,457
	—	1,210,867	729,238	494,817	369,557	206,122	23,155

THE FUN OF FINANCE.

SAVOY SATIRE AGAINST LIMITED LIABILITY.

We have one or two recognized financial humourists and poetasters whose contributions, at rare intervals, are allowed to brighten up the weighty columns of our commercial press, and we are unorthodox enough to think that in the "Limited" portion of "Utopia" Mr. W. S. Gilbert has allowed himself to fall below their level. They could probably, we think, have dealt with Mr. Goldbury, a company promoter, and afterwards (as a matter of course) Comptroller of the Utopian Household, more happily than Mr. Gilbert has done, for he, after all, has let down the abuses of limited liability very lightly, rather commonplacely, and somewhat tamely. Still, there are some clever touches at which City men will laugh when they can find an available seat at the Savoy, and, in any case it is always interesting to know what the arch-satirist has to say about anything. Mr. Gautier de Ste. Croix will be astonished to find that the first joke with a City tinge in the comic opera has nothing to do with limited liability, but closely concerns his pet theory of the "survival of the fittest in assurance."

"In England," he propounds Captain Fitzbattleaxe, "when two gentlemen are in love with the same lady, and until it is settled which gentleman is to blow out the brains of the other, it is provided, by the Rival Admirers' Clauses Consolidation Act, that the lady shall be entrusted to an officer of Household Cavalry as stakeholder, who is bound to hand her over to the survivor (on the Tontine principle) in a good condition of substantial and decorative repair."

"Reasonable wear and tear, and damages by fire excepted?" asks one of the rival gentlemen, anxiously.

"Exactly," replies the cunning military man.

This remarkable mixture of life assurance, tenancy law, and fire insurance is of course, we suppose, an example of Mr. Gilbert's inimitable vein of topsy-turvishness, and we must leave Mr. Gautier de Ste. Croix with his own regrets that he did not point out so clearly in the *Pall Mall* until after the opera was written that the Tontine system has been dead for years —killed by American stamina—and placed beyond the shafts of sarcasm. It is gratifying to observe that the Savoy satirist, while hurling his deadly shafts against illicit company promotion, is not above a good sound investment.

"Ah," sighs the heroine Princess, "if we could only make up our minds to invest our stock of youth on commercial principles instead of squandering it at the outset, what good we would be as exhibitors in the studio!"

But the real financial flood sets in on the introduction of Mr. Goldbury to the land of Utopia. "To speculators he supplies a grand financial leaven: Time was when *two* were company, but now it must be seven." Mr. Goldbury explains that "Soon or late I always call for Stock Exchange quotation. No scheme's too great or none too small for com-pan-i-fi-ation." Matters reach a climax when he declares that "Utopia's much too big for one small head, I'll float it as a comp'ny limited." Such a drastic proposal as to convert a monarchy into a limited liability company naturally requires explanation, and Mr. Goldbury furnishes it in a song. He begins: "Some seven men (and an occasional (I hope not) seven hundred baronets)," and the declaration of capital is cleverly characterized, as being "To what extent they mean to pay their debts." Mr. Goldbury's directors are comparatively honest, for there is no suggestion of their appropriating part of the capital to their own private purposes. However, they "can file a winding-up petition and start another company at once." Even this mild and common resource strikes the King of Utopia as dishonest at first sight, but the situation is accepted because "It's good enough for virtuous England, the first commercial country in the world"—accepted especially by the chorus, who sing—

Limited liability! Limited liability! Limited liability!

The Joint Stock Companies Act—the Act of Sixty-two!

Mr. Goldbury's financial enterprise does not stop here, however, for in the next act we find Princess Zara declaring—

"But perhaps the most beneficent change of all has been effected by Mr. Goldbury, who, discarding the exploded theory that some strange magic lies hidden in the number seven, has applied the limited liability principle to individuals, and every man, woman, and child is now a company limited with liability restricted to the amount of his declared capital! There is not a christened baby in Utopia who has not already issued his little prospectus!"

"Marvellous," exclaims the military lover, "is the power of a civilization which can transmute, by a word, a limited incorporation into an unlimited one!"

The directorate of the new company is honest enough to issue half-yearly reports; some to our knowledge find it difficult to issue annual ones, and some publish none at all. "Gentlemen," says the King, "our daughter holds her first drawing-room in half an hour, and we shall have time to make our half-yearly report in the interval." Fortunately there are no dissentient shareholders at this awkward question-and-answer moment at the meeting. But the course of true limited liability never did run smooth.

"You probably know," indignantly exclaims one of the company's creditors shortly afterwards, "that we've contracted to supply the entire nation with a complete English outfit. But perhaps you do not know that, when we send in our bills, our customers plead limited liability to a declared capital of eighteenpence, and appear to be dealt with under the Winding-up Act—as in England!"

"Really, gentlemen," replies the royal chairman, "this is very irregular. If you will be so good as to formulate a detailed list of your grievances in writing, addressed to the Secretary of Utopia Limited, they will be laid before the Board, in due course, at their next monthly meeting."

The creditors rightly consider that this answer is pure defiance. The Public Exploder can wind the company up, but he cannot blow the King up; besides, his Majesty is only the chairman.

"He's right—we are helpless! He's no longer a human being—he's a Corporation, and so long as he confines himself to his Articles of Association we can't touch him! What are we to do?"

"Do? Raise a Revolution, repeal the Act of Sixty-Two, re-convert him into an individual, and insist on his immediate explosion!"

Happily such extreme measures are not resorted to. Government of the country by Party is adopted, with all its attendant blessings, and the last spoken words of the opera are: "Henceforward Utopia will no longer be a Monarchy Limited, but what is a great deal better, a Limited Monarchy."

Such are the finances of the new Gilbert and Sullivan opera.

"LOWER CALIFORNIA (LIMITED)."

Mr. William Wrendon, a London capitalist, told a Dalziel representative yesterday: "I am a member of a syndicate that has purchased the Lower California peninsula from the Republic of Mexico. The territory will be annexed to the United States, and a bill for this purpose will be prepared to submit to Congress. The purchase price is nine millions of pounds sterling. Baron de Worms, Colonel North, Earl Percy, and several American capitalists are largely interested in the matter.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS AND THE REVOLUTION.

In response to their inquiry by cable as to the cause of the delay in remitting funds for the payment of the October interest on the Grao Para Railway Bonds, Messrs. Morton, Rose, and Co. have received the following cable message from the Leopoldina Railway Company, which is responsible for the interest:—

In consequence of state of market and disorganization of traffic, we request delay first October payment.

THE LATIN UNION CONFERENCE.

The Monetary Conference has opened at Paris. All the States composing the Latin Union—namely, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece—are represented. The conference has been called at the request of Italy, now suffering acutely from the dearth of small silver coinage, who asks that her two-lire, one-lira, and half-lira pieces shall be nationalised, or in other words, that they shall no longer be accepted as legal tender in the other countries of the Union. It is hoped that the nationalisation of these coins will relieve Italy to the large amount of smaller coin now in circulation abroad. Some opposition to this scheme has already been manifested by Belgium and Switzerland.

ROUMANIAN VERSUS RUSSIAN PETROLEUM.

A Roumanian financial organ (the *Times* correspondent reports) announces that several French firms have sent representatives to Roumania to examine the petroleum wells of that country. They are said to have found that the Roumanian oil is better, cheaper, and more easily transported than that of Russia.

The premium on gold at Buenos

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

Recent racing exhibits a striking picture of the time test as applied to English races. Dornroschen, three years old, wins under 8 st. 9 lb. over a mile on the Colwick Park course, on the 2nd inst., in the record-cutting time of 1 min. 36 2-5 sec. Three days later, at Leicester, carrying 8 st. 2 lb., the second to Victor Wild covers the mile in 1 min. 42 2-5 sec. At Kempton, on Friday, the two-year-old Matchbox, under 9 st., does the mile in 1 min. 40 sec.; while on Saturday, in the Duke of York Stakes, the three-year-old Avington (7 st.) takes 1 min. 47 2-5 sec. to do the same mile that Matchbox accounted for in 7 2-5 sec. less time, and carrying 2 st more.

It adds to the complex character of the problem if it be remembered that the scale of weight-for-age puts 2 st. as the allowance in October to a two-year-old at a mile from a three-year-old. Of course the somewhat heavier state of the ground on Saturday to an extent affected the result, and the fact of one race being a handicap while the other was for two-year-olds with penalties and allowances is also of weight in the calculation.

As compared with the handicap, the two-year-olds Matchbox and Son o' Mine were racing at a 4 st. heavier scale weight for age than Avington, and yet they made over the same course much the better time. A few years back it was said El Dorado was tried good enough as a two-year-old to win the Cambridgeshire under 6 st. 10 lb., and that it was quite possible now seems from the time test a fairly reasonable deduction.

The weights carried, if nothing else, point to the handicap as the truest record race from flag-fall to finish; for it is generally known that, all told, the scale of weight for age, to be fair to three-year-olds, should favour them by from 5 lb. to 5 lb. more in a handicap than in a weight-for-age race over one mile, simply because the sustained pace of the handicap is the more severe trial.

At Wolverhampton yesterday W. Daniels steered a couple of winners to victory, and apparently has fully recovered from his recent accident. It will be remembered that he rode old Gamecock to victory in the Grand National.

Lord Shrewsbury is evidently taking kindly to the pigskin, for yesterday he rode his own horse Ding Dong successfully in the National Selling Flat Race at Wolverhampton.

Lord Rosebery is expected at Newmarket on Thursday for the Middle Park Plate, which his colt Ladas is likely to win. The "dark" Facundo is hardly likely to be fit.

The Prince of Wales will probably honour Derby with another visit on the occasion of the November race meeting. He will be staying at Chatsworth during the time.

Brocatelle has arrived at the Palace House stables to finish his Cambridgeshire preparation under the care of Alfred Hayhoe. The colt appeared out with Hayhoe's lot yesterday morning, when he had a good gallop of one mile on the Limekilns. Brocatelle is a nice compact, dark brown colt, without any white, and a fine mover when extended.

Mr. E. A. Hoey, of Deerpark Lodge, Castlenock, Dublin, a well-known Irish racing man, lost his life on Saturday while giving one of his horses a gallop in the Phœnix Park. He was pitched against a tree while going at a good pace across the sward, and was found shortly afterwards in a dying condition. Mr. Hoey narrowly escaped serious injury a fortnight ago, when his stables were on fire, and some of his valuable horses were burnt to death.

The entire breeding stud of Mr. Guy Bethell, of Winchester, was brought under the hammer at Tattersalls, Albert Gate. Of the forty-one brood mares, yearlings, and foals, less than half changed hands, and as a rule low prices only were realized. The principal lots disposed of were the brood mare Mary Seaton, by Isonomy—Marie Stuart, purchased by Mr. Chaplin for 300 gs.; a bay colt by Peter—Silverwing, sold to Captain Boyle for 29 gs. Among the mares and foals, Shortbread, by Brown Bread—Bathsheba, was bought by Capt. Boyle for 71 gs., and her brown filly foal, by Kendal, by Mr. Gilpert for 140 gs. A chestnut colt foal, by Peter—Secret Treasure, fell to the bid of Mr. L. Bethell at 120 gs.; May Fly, by Breadalbane—May Flower, was sold for 67 gs., and her chestnut filly foal, by Kendal, to Mr. G. Jones. Flight, by Thunderbolt—Alarum, fell to Capt. Boyle at 51 gs., and a brown colt foal, by Thurio—Grasshopper, was purchased by Capt. Boyle for 42 gs.

It is stated that Mr. P. Buchanan, who recently disposed of the well-known mare Self Sacrifice, has resolved to sell all his horses in training, and they will be advertised accordingly in the next *Racing Calendar*.

M. Goffin, the owner of Victoria, a probable starter for the Cesarewitch, met with a serious accident yesterday. While driving up the High-street, Newmarket, with Miles, his trainer, and Frank Arnull, the front portion of his trap separated from the rear, and M. Goffin was thrown violently out. He was taken to the Rutland Arms Hotel, and was found to be so seriously injured that a physician from Cambridge was sent for. He lies in a critical condition.

The Lancashire Lacrosse Cup is to be competed for again. The conditions of entrance have been altered so that only eleven teams which are in neither league will be admissible, and will only play each other once. This will now be called "the competition." Capital work has been done among the schools during the past twelve months, and the results have been particularly gratifying. The schoolboys will this year have their own junior competitions of their own, and the seed sown by way of grants for crosses to school clubs forming cannot fail to bear fruit in the near future. Several new clubs are reported, among which may be mentioned Buxton, Cheadle Hulme, Reddish, Sale, Southport, Walkden, Worsley, and Victoria, while the old Southport Club is to be resuscitated.

The first of a series of short billiard games of 700 up, in which Dawson meets North on level terms, was commenced at the Aquarium yesterday, a complete game being played each afternoon and evening. Neither player was seen to particular advantage in the initial games, Dawson's only breaks of importance being 110 and 144, while North's highest was 41. Dawson won by 310. In the evening both men played better. Dawson made 61, 139, 56, 65, 79, and 91 (unfinished) to North's 45 and 120. The pair kept well together for three-parts of the game, when Dawson went away, and won by 164.

Mr. John Eckhardt, referee of Coney Island Athletic Club, declares that the Mitchell-Corbett contest will surely take place at that club, and that there will be no police interference.

The question has been asked, "How, and for what particular reason, are extraordinary rents obtained for shootings in Scotland?" The answer is obvious (writes a correspondent of the *Field*) that it is by the misrepresentations of proprietors and their agents, the gullibility of the ordinary Englishman, and the impossibility of really ascertaining what any particular moor can be obtained. You may care to note my experience of this season on this moor—the figures are taken from agents' printed "particulars" and my own game-book. The lowest bag of grouse I grouse alone, although the variety was made both numerous and attractive by mentioned was 300 brace; 900 brace was thought probable, even more were spoken of, and the extra inducement was held out that last year's tenant shot the moor very lightly, killing 240 brace in twelve days' shooting. So far the prospect seemed fair. On arrival I found that disease had been very bad last year, sufficiently stock had not been left, and an experienced keeper, whom I sent on before, informed me that there were not 300 brace on the moor of 3,000 acres. I was soon able to find out that all this was absolutely true, and, thereupon I wrote to my landlord suggesting that, in the interests of his moor, I should confine myself to killing 200 brace, viz., two-thirds of his lowest estimated bag, and would return me one-third of the rent. His answer was entirely Scotch and characteristic; also he paid my money, which he intended to keep, and could do as I liked. I was forced to do as I did not like, and shoot far more heavily than the ground could stand, though I have not quite succeeded in getting the two-thirds bag. I do not think I could have made a profit on the moor. Partridges be taken towards founding a really trustworthy agency and guarding against misrepresentation? In this case the scarcity of birds was a notorious fact in the neighbourhood. If you would invite further discussion in your columns you would confer a benefit on many who have been taken in this year. Grouse at over 50s. a brace for rent alone make Scotland an impossible luxury. I should add that my neighbours, who hold leases, have wisely shot very lightly, and I have been the means of considerably adding to their stock.

The American swimming championships were competed for in the South Canal at the World's Fair Grounds, Chicago. The events were four in number, and the carrying of them out was favoured by fine weather; but one drawback to the complete success of the affair was the time limit imposed by the World's Fair authorities. Just three hours were given the Amateur Athletic Union to decide their championships, and this prevented more than half an hour's rest between each event. Notwithstanding this state of things, A. T. Kenny announced his intention of competing in all four races, but he broke down in the third, and could not start in the fourth. A commencement was made with a straightaway race of 100 yards in still water, and this Kenny won in the very fast time of 1 min. 12 2-5 sec. The same swimmer also won the quarter, with one turn, in 6 min. 24 2-5 sec., which is a considerable improvement upon the previous best American record for a race under the same conditions. In both the above races the winner was followed home by T. Carey, of New York. The half mile, with three turns, was won by W. Douglas, of the New York A.C., in the remarkable time of 13 min. 39 2-5 sec. Kenny started, but against a swimmer like Douglas, who had not taken part in the earlier races, he possessed small chance. At the finish he was thoroughly exhausted. The mile race, with seven turns, was secured by G. Whitaker, Milwaukee, Wis., R. and S.C., in 28 min. 59 2-5 sec., which, like the time of the other races, was exceptionally fast. W. G. Douglas, the winner of the half, was second in 29 min. 5 1-5 sec. It may be mentioned that A. T. Kenny is twenty-seven years old, about 5 ft. 8 in. high, and weighed at the time of the races 130 lb.

Tunbridge Wells Cygnus Swimming Club, who this year entered for the first time in the English Water-Polo Championship, won the final at Leicester last night, beating Hanley by three goals to one. The game itself was very foul, the Hanley men being the worst offenders. Cragg, Masterman, the old Cambridge and University swimmer, and Plumridge, the Kent county captain, played in magnificent style for the victors. Hanley relied more on their brute strength, but the referee, Mr. George Pragnell, the honorary secretary of the Amateur Swimming Association, put a stop to their tactics, and every foul they made only resulted to their disadvantage. At half time neither side had scored, but in the second half Hanley aimed the first goal, thereby raising the hopes of their supporters. The Cygnets quickly retaliated and scored their three goals in rapid succession.

An international Water-Polo trial match was also played between teams representing the South and Midlands. The South won by a goal to nil. After the games the international Selection Committee met to choose the team to play for England on October 25, at Glasgow, against Scotland. Their deliberations ended, the team was announced as follows:—Goal—Moss, Manchester, Lent-street; backs, Crawshaw, Manchester, Mayfield and Harris Manchester Osborne; half back, Cragg, Ranelagh Harriers; forwards, Hicks Manchester Osborne, Tyers, Manchester Osborne, and Hunt, Manchester Mayfield. The players in the two games awaited the decision with a considerable amount of interest, and many were disappointed at the selection in the two big matches were greatly incensed at only one of their men being chosen.

Mr. Charles Hughes, the hon. secretary of the Liverpool centre of the National Cyclists Union, is one of the best known men in cycling circles in that district, and during the past twelve years has done an immense amount of honorary work of a valuable kind in the interests of cycling sport. His first riding dates back to 1877, in which year he added to the art of balancing on a wooden steed of the bone-shaker species. He acted as hon. sec. of the North Liverpool B.C., which he founded more than ten years ago, for seven years, and is now a vice-president thereof. He has served on each of the three Liverpool Centre committees, and has worked up the present body to a membership of over 2,500 in less than twelve months. Mr. Hughes acted as a steward of the parade and fancy dress cyclists in aid of the funds of the National Lifeboat Institution at the commencement of this year. His numerous friends and admirers in the district last week recognized his claims upon their esteem by presenting him with a valuable gold watch, a diamond ring, and an illuminated address, the presentation being made at the Royal Court Hotel, Liverpool, at a dinner given in his honour.

A member of a well-known London club, who, a short time ago, returned to Germany for military service, writes thus of cycling in the Fatherland:—"I can never associate myself with the microbes termed cyclists over here (Mecklenburg). My regiment, the 96th, has some cyclist orderlies, but they look the reverse of comfortable when dismounted. Indeed, the soldier over unmentionable cobbles in impossible boots. I should like to show them what a cyclist really is, but lack a velocipede, and don't think it wise to buy one here. The roads in Germany are, as a rule, bad as to surface, up hill as to gradient, and splendidly "mile-stoned." The towns are paved, and have each got regulations of their own about cyclists, each more foolish than the other; but, strange to say, footpath riding is not, as a rule, barred in the country, and the paths are capital."

In Southampton and Isle of Wight yachting circles the greatest interest is centred in the races between *Valkyrie* and *Vigilant* for the America Cup. The keen disappointment was felt at the result of yesterday's match, but it was considered that *Vigilant* had luck in the race, and that in a fair breeze *Valkyrie* would easily have held her own. Hence fresh hope arose on receipt of yesterday's wires, stating that *Valkyrie* was leading, and that the wind was increasing. It was even thought she would easily win, and so yet stand a chance of securing the Cup. The result was awaited by large crowds in the streets, who freely speculated on the result, while members of various yacht clubs eagerly awaited the news at their headquarters.

Sunderland, the champion football team of last year's League Competition, have not been doing so well this season. Draws have been followed by defeats with such painful regularity that the "team of all the talents" have descended into the dreaded position known as the "last four." Still they are a great "draw" wherever they go. Three matches in Scotland replenished the club's exchequer to the extent of £350, while some 6,000 paid their sixpences to see them perform against Woolwich Arsenal at Plumstead yesterday afternoon.

It is interesting at times to know the reasons assigned by the defeated for their defeat. Thus our representative asked John Auld, the captain of the side, whether the famous Wearside combination had not "trained off" from hard work. He did not agree with the suggestion. "We are as good as ever in the field, but our forwards are not shooting as well." From what we saw in yesterday's match we should say it was a very correct estimate of the case. The team is practically the same as last year's, but there is not that irresistible dash shown by the forwards which enabled them to score such brilliant victories.

The energetic secretary of the club, Mr. T. Watson, cannot understand it. But there is nothing very complimentary about the referees that have been holding office lately. He can quite endorse what we said as to mistakes made by referees, which would "take the heart out of any team."

Powell, the Arsenal captain, won the toss in yesterday's match, and decided to defend the far goal first. Campbell started the ball against a very faint breeze. After Scott had been pulled up by Henderson, a free kick was awarded the Arsenal men, but it did them little or no good, as in about three minutes from the start, D. Hannah and Scott by some fine running and dribbling, got right in front of goal, and the last-named registered a point for the visitors. Emboldened by their early success, the Sunderland men swarmed round the Arsenal posts, and put in shot after shot. After a fine save by Williams, Elliott relieved the pressure, and passing to Howat the latter put a very fast shot, which Gibson headed away. A couple of unproductive corners fell to the Arsenal, and then Shaw, amidst great excitement, put the ball through the Sunderland goal. To the disappointment of the crowd, however, the point was disallowed in consequence of the referee having decided at the time. The Sunderland forwards then made a combined rush, which ended in Campbell scoring a second goal, and after some further fast play, which was slightly in favour of the Arsenal, half-time arrived, and found Sunderland leading by two goals to none.

On restarting, the Arsenal forwards went away with a rush, but just as Booth was becoming dangerous he was pulled up. Campbell and Hannah transferred the ball to the other end, where Harvey, who was suspiciously near offside, put in a third point for Sunderland. Then followed a hot attack on the home fortress, which was brilliantly defended by Williams and the half-backs. At length Booth and Elliott relieved the pressure, and after getting close to the Sunderland lines a free kick was awarded the Arsenal. From this Henderson headed through, much to the delight of the onlookers. The visitors eventually won a very fine game by four goals to one.

The referee question is likely to be very much discussed in football circles shortly. Even, a first League team, are making allegations against a referee that a very competent authority should be called into a libel suit, and the Football Association, at their next meeting, have to consider the scene at Nottingham, where the crowd stopped the match between Notts Forest and West Bromwich Albion, because, as they alleged, the referee had allowed the game to proceed seven minutes over the time. Of course, the referee says he was right and that the spectators were wrong, but if the owners of the gold chronometers present thought there was the slightest possibility of their "clocks" deceiving them to the extent that the referee alleges in the course of one afternoon, the number to be thrown into the river Trent might impede the navigation in the summer when the river runs low.

Talked to on this question, Mr. Watson, the Sunderland secretary, expressed a very poor opinion of many of the referees now officiating in first-class games. He contends that the best men will not give up their time for matches at the present time, because—being business men—they cannot afford to do it at the usual rates of expenses. "I would allow a referee £4 or £5 expenses for a match," says Mr. Watson, "provided he was a good one. I wouldn't take on these men who are continually canvassing for jobs."

"The fact of the matter is, Mr. Watson," remarked our representative, "there are a lot of men refereeing nowadays who have a mere theoretical knowledge of the game."

"Yes," he replied, "and they lose their heads when they have a twenty-thousand crowd yelling at them."

INFLUENCE OF FIRST SIRES.

The influence of a previous sire on the subsequent progeny of the same mother is a subject of much importance to the breeders of improved strains of animals, writes Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier. The majority implicitly believe in the existence of this influence. That it prevails in many cases there can be no shadow of doubt, but that it is as universal as it is generally regarded is by no means certain. Some recent experiments by Mr. G. Romanes tend to show that it does not prevail in the case of birds. In a communication on this subject, Mr. Romanes quotes the instance of Lord Morton's Arabian mare, that had her first foal to a quagga, and afterwards produced colts by an Arabian horse that were striped on the neck and body. He instances other examples from Darwin, as what he terms "the seemingly unmistakable case" recorded in the *Field* of last December, in which the first foal of an onager was sired by an Abyssinian ass, and her second by a male of the same species as herself. Mr. Romanes informs us that he undertook an experimental inquiry on the subject of the influence of the previous sire with dogs, but that he only got negative results. Innumerable letters were written, giving general statements that were valueless; but he says that, out of this medley of unscientific assertion, there were a few cases where it did not appear that coincidence, mal-observation, &c., could be assigned. He consequently comes to the conclusion that the influence, though of much rarer occurrence than is generally supposed, does exist, and that, when it does occur, the first offspring is usually a hybrid, as distinguished from a mongrel.

Mr. Romanes' object in publishing his letter is to ascertain whether further light could be thrown on the subject by those who have any really valid evidence to produce. Mere hearsay traditions and relations of what some body else believed to be true in setting a dispute of this sort. The example of the asses which I related from the case in the Zoological Gardens is one which admits of no question. The onager was first mated with an Abyssinian, and produced a hybrid progeny; then with a male of the same species as the mother, and the offspring is certainly unlike an onager, being of a chesnut colour, and having a white blaze down the face. So uncommon is this marking, that my friend, Mr. L. Sutherland, who has examined many thousands of asses, said that he never met with it previously in the ass, although so common in the horse. I am happy to say that the young ass has passed into the possession of a gentleman interested in the subject of mule and ass breeding, and will remain open to observation.

With regard to birds, Mr. Romanes's most positive that the influence of a previous sire does not affect the subsequent offspring. This, I know, is contrary to the opinion of all fanciers. I recollect in a book published by Mr. Bailey, sen., some thirty or forty years ago, called "The Dorking Fowl," that he said (I quote from memory) that the greatest care must be taken in preventing a mésalliance, as, if it occurs, "the result of a whole season will be lost." Thus I personally know to be contrary to the fact, the last sire in the case of fowls being, as Darwin would say, pre-potent. I refer to Mr. Romanes' statement; he states that he has made numerous experiments during the last eighteen months with birds, which have yielded uniformly negative results. He particularises the scores of years white Aylesbury ducklings which he has hatched, despite of the previous alliance of the ducks with drakes of another variety, and he says the same of dozens of purely bred Polish chicken. Mr. Romanes further states that in some cases a year, and in others only a fortnight, was allowed to intervene between the services of the different sires, but in all instances the broods are as purely bred as if their respective mothers had not previously borne offspring to males of different breeds.

The whole question is one of so much importance to the breeders of valuable animals, that no excuse is wanting for bringing it again forward. Any really exact information, or the account of any unmistakable cases of the influence of a first sire that can be adduced, will be valuable; but it is to be hoped that the request for such information may not be followed by the same result as that which attended Mr. Romanes' questions in the fanciers' journals—namely, the letting loose floods of letters which are valueless, inasmuch as they merely relate to rumours of cases and to statements which are only based upon hearsay in place of exact evidence.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN AMERICA.

GERMANTOWN, October 9.—The return match between the Australians and Eleven of Philadelphia was concluded to-day. The weather was beautifully fine and bright, and despite the fact that only 20 runs were required to finish the match the attendance numbered quite a thousand when Bannerman and Gregory, the not outs for 7 and 22 respectively, resumed the defence. A very short time sufficed to bring the game to a close, the runs being obtained without a separation being effected. Gregory carried out his bat for 37, while Bannerman added 6 to his overnight score. The Australians thus won by six wickets.—*Reuter.*

NEWMARKET RACES TO-DAY.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

FLYING WELTER.—4 to 1 agst Dusk (t), 4 to 1 agst Bonne Sorte (t), 5 to 1 agst any other.

NEWMARKET OAKS.—6 to 4 on New Guinea (t), 5 to 2 agst any other.

OCTOBER NURSERY.—3 to 1 agst Fault-less (t), 4 to 1 agst any other.

CLEARWELL STAKES.—5 to 4 on La Nieve (t); 5 to 2 agst any other.

SELLING PLATE.—7 to 2 agst Cœlus (t); 4 to 1 agst any other.

RACING FIXTURES.

OCTOBER.			
Newmarket Second October.....	10—13	Thirsk	19, 20
Limerick	11, 12	Sandown Park	19, 20
Alexandra Park.....	14	Chantilly.....	19, 22, 24, 26, 27
Gatwick	17, 18	Newmarket Houghton.....	21—26
Newcastle	17, 18	Worcester	23—25
Curragh	17—19	Lincoln	31—Nov. 1

NOVEMBER.			
Auteuil.....1, 4, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 30		Derby	14—16
Northampton	2, 3	Lewes	17, 18
Wolverhampton	2—4	Warwick	20—22
Leicester	6—8	Manchester.....	23—25
Liverpool.....	8—10		

DECEMBER.			
Auteuil.....	3, 7, 10, 14, 15	Limerick	13
Leopardstown.....	26		

LATEST LONDON BETTING.

CESAREWITCH.

6 to 1 agst Prisoner (t and off)	100 to 6 agst Pilot (t)
6 to 1 — Misty Morgan (t and off)	20 to 1 — Theobald (t and off)
7 to 1 — Vanguard (t)	10 to 1 — Insurance (t and off)
8 to 1 — Red Eyes (t and off)	40 to 1 — Euclid (t)
9 to 1 — Newcourt (t and off)	40 to 1 — Victorin (t and off)
100 to 7 — Red Knight (t and off)	20 to 1 — Lord Rosebery (t)
100 to 7 — Atrocity (t and off)	66 to 1 — Cypria (t and off)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

7 to 1 agst Callivate (t and off)	100 to 6 agst La Fleche (t and off)
15 to 2 — Rosebury (t and off)	100 to 6 — Misty Morgan (t and off)
100 to 7 — Prisoner (t and off)	100 to 6 — Castlefairy (t)
100 to 6 — Le Nicham (t and off)	25 to 1 — Llanthony (t and off)

MANCHESTER BETTING.

CESAREWITCH.

6 to 1 agst Misty Morgan (t)	100 to 7 agst Pilot (t)
6 to 1 — Prisoner (t)	100 to 8 — Red Knight (t)
100 to 12 — Red Eyes (t and off)	100 to 6 — Aborigine (t and off)
100 to 12 — Vanguard (t)	100 to 6 — Insurance (t and off)
10 to 1 — Newcourt (off)	25 to 1 — Theobald (off)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

100 to 12 agst Rayborn (off)	100 to 6 agst Misty Morgan (t)
10 to 1 — Callivate (t)	100 to 6 — Le Nicham (t)
100 to 7 — Prisoner (t)	20 to 1 — Metallic (t)
100 to 6 — Bouciet (t)	25 to 1 — William (t)

J. S. Prince, the American professional cyclist, is about to leave England to return home. It was his intention to go for the world's half-mile and mile records at Herne-hill, but his application to the National Cyclists' Union for permission for amateurs to pace him was refused.

The popular Middlesex captain, Mr. A. J. Webbe, was privately presented the other day with a fine silver flagon by the Harlequin Club at Oxford, on his approaching marriage. The presentation was made by the Hon. Chandos Leigh, Mr. C. Marsham, Mr. James Walker, and Mr. E. Money-Wigram. Mr. Leigh and Mr. Marsham, two of the original members of the club by whom it was founded in 1852, in which year the Harlequins played and won their first match against the Cambridge Quidnuncs.

At a special meeting of the St. Andrews Police Committee, held last night, it was unanimously resolved to promote a bill in the ensuing session of Parliament for the acquisition of the Golf Links of St. Andrews, in such terms as may be afterwards adjusted. The meeting further appointed Messrs. Thomas Thomson, Son, and Co., Dundee, as solicitors for promoting the said bill, and remitted to the Links Extension Committee, along with the solicitors, to adjust and publish all necessary notices, and to bring up a draft of the proposed bill for consideration.

HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, posted to any address in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, or the CONTINENT, on the following terms: THREE SHILLINGS PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to any address upon the CONTINENT.

PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A WORKGIRL

By GEORGE MOORE.

CHAPTER VII.

William was waiting for her in the area; and while pinning on her hat she thought of what she should say, and how she should act. Should she tell him that she wanted to marry Fred? He wouldn't mind; it was after the child he was, not her. Then the long black pin that was to hold her hat firmly to her hair went through the straw with a little sharp sound, and she decided that when the time came she would know what to say.

He stood aside to let her go up the area steps. She noticed how beautifully dressed he was. He wore a pair of grey trousers, and in his spick and span morning-coat there was a bunch of carnations.

They walked some half-dozen yards up the street in silence.

"But why do you want to see the boy? You never thought of him all these years."

"I didn't know there was a child. Do you think if I had that I shouldn't have found you out? Tell me about the little chap. Is he well? Is he healthy? Is he a 'ansome child? Let's 'ear something about him—to 'ear about him from you will be almost as nice as seeing him."

"He's all right. He never 'ad much the matter with him."

"He's nearly—he must be about eight years old now. I owe it all to you, Esther. Not another girl in ten thousand, placed as you was, would have been able to've brought him up."

"It was pretty 'ard at times, if you only knowed it."

"Tell me about him. Is he—do—he remind you of me?"

"You want to know if Jackie is like you," Esther answered, and she flashed half-sneeringly, and yet pleased in spite of herself at the genuine interest that William took in his son. "Yes, there is a likeness, if you want to know; he's like both of us."

"Is he!" William replied, delighted. "It seems strange that I should love that boy even afore I've seen him. It's nature-like, I suppose. I never did think much of them chaps that you see brought up in the police-court for the support of the child. It is bad enough to seduce a girl, but a man should always stand by the girl he's got into trouble. I always was 'ard on them chaps that don't. . . I think thought I was one of them myself. But I didn't know. It would have been a pretty go if I 'ad met you without a penny in my pocket, and 'adn't been able to do anything for either of you. That's what made me feel so bad when the wire came in yesterday that Rising Sun 'ad won. I looked so down in the mouth that my pals must 'ave thought that I 'ad overlaid my book."

"I don't know what you are talking about," said Esther, looking up.

"Rising Sun, a first favourite; if he'd been beaten I should 'ave won a 'undred pounds; it would 'ave come in so handy to buy out Jim Collins—that's my partner in the Welsh Harp. I think I could get him to sell his share in the 'ouse for five hundred. We must 'ave him out of it. The first big win 'll do it."

At that moment they reached the Metropolitan Railway, and William pressed forward to get the tickets. A subterraneous rumbling was heard, and they ran down the steps as fast as they could, and seeing them so near the ticket-collector held the door open for them, and just as the train was moving from the platform William pushed Esther into a second-class compartment.

"We're in the wrong class," she cried.

"No, we ain't; get in, get in," he shouted. And with the guard crying to him to desist, he hopped in after her saying, "you very nearly made me miss the train. What 'ud you've done if the train had taken you away and left me behind?"

The remark was not altogether a happy one.

"Then you travel second-class?" Esther said.

"Yes, I always travel second-class now; Sally never would, but second seems to me quite good enough. I don't care about third, unless one is with a lot of pals, and can keep the carriage to ourselves. That's the way we manage it when we go down to Newmarket or Doncaster."

Her idea was to keep herself to herself; but she wanted to know what were William's real intentions towards her, and could only do this by pretending an interest which she did not feel in what he was saying. So she was pretending she did not mind, but she wished to guard against genuine interest in anything he said or did; all sensation of pleasure she felt would be an infidelity to Fred. But William talked with much animation and insistence, and she could not but listen to his tale of what had happened at Woodview during the last eight years.

Woodview had been all her unhappiness and all her misfortune. She had gone there when the sap of life was flowing fastest in her, and Woodview had become the most precise and distinct vision she had gathered from life. She remembered that wholesome and ample country house, with its park and its down lands, and the valley farm, sheltered by the long lines of elms. She remembered the racehorses, their slight forms showing under the grey clothing, the round black eyes looking out through the erect holes in the hanging hoods, the odd little boys astride—a string of six or seven passing always before the kitchen windows, going through the paddock gate under the bunched evergreens. She remembered the rejoicings when the horse won at Goodwood and the ball at the Shoreham Gardens. Woodview had meant too much in her life to be forgotten; its hillside and its people were drawn out in sharp outline on her mind. Something in William's voice recalled her from her reverie, and she heard him say:

"The poor Gaffer, 'e never get over it; it regular broke 'im up. I forgot to tell you, it was Ginger who was riding. It appears that he did all he knew: he lost start, he tried to get shut in, but it wasn't no go, luck was against them; the 'orse was full of running, and, of course, he couldn't sit down and save his blooming 'ead off, right in th' middle of the course with Sir Thomas's (that's the 'andicapper) field-glasses on him. He'd have been warned off the blooming 'eath, and he couldn't afford that even to save his own father. The 'orse won in a canter; they clapped eight stun on him for the Cambridgeshire. It broke the Gaffer's 'eart. He had to sell off his 'orses, and he died soon after the sale. He died of consumption. It generally takes them off earlier; but they say it is in the family. Miss May—"

"Oh, tell me about her," said Esther, who had been thinking all the while of Mrs. Barfield and of Miss Mary. "Tell me, there's nothing the matter with Miss Mary?"

"Yes, there is; she can't live no more in England; she has to go to winter, I think it is in Algeria."

At that moment the train screeched along the rails, and vibrating under the force of the brakes, it passed out of the tunnel into Blackfriars.

"We shall just be able to catch the ten minutes past four to Peckham," she said. They ran up the high steps, and William strode along so fast that Esther was obliged to cry out, "There's no use, William; train or no train, I can't walk at that rate."

They had just time to get their tickets at Ludgate Hill. They were in a carriage by themselves, and he proposed to draw up the windows so that they might be able to talk more easily. *He* was interested in the illness that had attended certain horses, Esther wanted to hear about Mrs. Barfield.

"You seem to be very fond of her, what did she do for you?"

"Everything—that was after you went away. She was kind."

"I'm glad to hear that," said William.

"So they spends the summer at Woodview and goes to foreign parts for the winter?"

"Yes, that's it. Most of the estate was sold; but Mrs. Barfield, the saint—you remember we used to call her the saint—well, she has her fortune, about five hundred a year, and they just manage to live there in a sort of hole-and-corner sort of way. They can't afford even to keep a trap, and towards the end of October they go off and don't return till the beginning of May. Woodview ain't what it was. You remember the stables they were putting up when Silver Braid won the two cups? Well, they are just as when you last saw them—rafters and walls.

"Racing don't seem to bring no luck to any one. It ain't my affair, but if I was you I'd give it up and get to some honest work."

"Racing has been a good friend to me. I don't know where I should be without it to-day."

"So all the servants have left Woodview. I wonder what has become of them."

"You remember my mother, the cook; she died a couple of years ago."

"Mrs. Latch! Oh, I'm so sorry."

"She was an old woman. You remember John Randal, the butler? He's in a situation in Cumberland-place, near the Marble Arch. He sometimes comes round and has a glass in the Welsh Harp. Sarah Tucker—she's in a situation somewhere in town. I don't know what has become of Margaret Gale."

"I met her one day in the Strand. I'd had nothing to eat all day. I was almost fainting, and she took me into a public-house and gave me a sausage."

The train began to slacken speed, and William said, "This is Peckham."

They handed up their tickets, and passed into the air of an irregular little street—low disjointed shops and houses, where the tramcars tinkled through a slacker tide of humanity than the Londoners were accustomed to.

"This way," said Esther. "This is the way to the Rye."

"Then Jackie lives at the Rye?"

"Not far from the Rye. Do you know East Dulwich?"

"No, I never was here before."

"Mrs. Lewis (that's the woman who looks after him) lives at East Dulwich, but it ain't very far. I always gets out here. I suppose you don't mind a quarter of an hour's walk."

"Not when I'm with you," William replied, gallantly, and he followed her through the passers-by.

A hundred yards further on, the Rye opened up like a large park, beginning in the town and wending far away into country prospect. At the Peckham end there were a dozen handsome trees, and under them a piece of artificial water where boys were sailing toy boats, and a poodle was swimming. Two old ladies in black came out of a garden full of hollyhocks; they walked towards a seat and sat down in the autumn landscape. And as William and Esther pursued their way the Rye seemed to grow longer and longer. It opened up into a vast expanse full of the last days of cricket, and it was charming with its slender trees, its Japanese pavilion quaintly placed on a little mound, and its upland background rising in gradations, interspaced with villas, terraces, and gardens. A steep hill-side, showing fields and hayricks, brought the Rye to a picturesque and abrupt end. William spoke of Chester racecourse.

"But it ain't nearly so big. A regular cockpit of a place is the Chester course; and every horse can get round it."

Turning suddenly to the right, leaving the Rye behind them, they ascended a long, monotonous, and very ugly road composed of artificial little houses, each set in a portion of very metallic garden. Then they went up a long hill, at the top of which there were trees and a piece of waste ground. A little boy came running towards them. He rolled from side to side, stumbling over the cinder-heaps and the tin canisters with which the place was strewn. William felt that that child was his.

"That child will break 'is blooming little neck if 'e don't take care," he remarked tentatively.

She hated him to see the child, and to assert her complete ownership she clasped Jackie to her bosom without a word of explanation, ignoring William's presence. She questioned the child on matters about which William knew nothing.

William stood looking tenderly on his son, waiting for Esther to introduce them. Mother and child were both so glad in each other that they forgot the fine gentleman standing by. Suddenly the boy looked towards his father, and she repented a little of her cruelty.

"Jackie," she said, "do you know who this gentleman is who has come to see you?"

"No, I don't."

She did not care that Jackie should love his father, and yet she could not help feeling sorry for William.

"I'm your father," said William.

"No, you ain't. I ain't got no father."

"How do you know, Jackie?"

"Mother told me my father died before I was born, so I know I have no father, and I don't want one."

"But mother may be mistaken."

"No, mother never says what isn't true. If my father hadn't died before I was born he'd 've been to see us before this. Come, mother, come to tea. Mrs. Lewis 'as got hot cakes, and they'll be burnt if we stand talking."

"Yes, dear, but what the gentleman says is quite true; he is your father."

Jackie made no answer, and Esther said, "I told you your father was dead, but I was mistaken."

"Won't you come and walk with me," said William.

"No, thank you; I like to walk with mother."

"He's always like that with strangers," said Esther, "it is shyness; but he'll come and talk to you presently, if you leave him alone."

They went towards some cottages. Each had a rough piece of garden, and the yellow crowns of sunflowers showed over some broken paling. They stopped before a little gate and Mrs. Lewis's large face came into the window-pane. A moment after she was at the front door welcoming her visitors, who were coming up the three or four yards of brick pathway that lay between the house and the garden gate. The affection of her welcome was checked when she saw that William was with Esther. She drew aside respectfully to let this fine gentleman pass, and when they were in the kitchen Esther said:—

"This is Jackie's father."

"What, never! I thought—but I'm sure we're very glad to see you." Then, noticing the fine gold chain that hung across his waistcoat, the cut of his clothes, and the air of money which his whole bearing seemed to represent, she became a little obsequious in her welcome.

"I'm sure, sir, we're very glad to see you. Won't you sit down?" and dusting a chair with her apron, she handed it to him. Then turning to Esther, she said—

"Sit yourself down, dear; tea'll be ready in a moment." She was one of those women who, although their apron-strings are a good yard in length, preserve a strange agility of movement and a pleasant vivacity of speech. "I 'ope, sir, we've brought 'im up to your satisfaction; we've done the best we could. He's a dear boy. There's been a bit of jealousy between us on his account, but for all that we 'aven't spoilt him. I don't want to praise him, but he's as well behaved a boy as I knows of. Maybe a bit wilful, but there ain't much fault to find with him, and I ought to know, for it is I that 'ad the bringing up of him since he was a baby of two months old. Jackie, dear, why don't you go to your father?"

(To be continued.)

THE ANNEXATION OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

From the account given by the *Bundaberg Mail*, a country paper published in Queensland, there was very little of pomp and circumstance in the annexation of the Solomon Islands. A naked savage handed the proclamation to the commander of the labour schooner *Lochiel*, and the flag that had braved the battle and the breeze floating proudly aloft explained the rest. By the bye, the flag was not allowed to float proudly continuously, for when one of the officials belonging to the *Lochiel* went on shore one evening he found the flag lowered. On inquiring of the chief where it was, that worthy took him into his hut, where it was seen that the flag had been converted into a coverlet, being used to enwrap the slumbering forms of two chieftainesses.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on publication morning, at the rate of SIXPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS on the CONTINENT.

ONE MORE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT, who, years ago, resided in Belgium, writes:—

A remarkable movement, which for some time past has been going on among the Flemish-speaking population of Belgium, will lead to an important event within a few days. Strangely enough, the subject seems, until now, to have escaped the attention of English journals, although the Flemings, a branch of the Low German race, are in blood and speech kinsmen of the people of this country. Many travellers who pass through or pay a flying visit to Belgium, erroneously believe that French is mainly the language of its population. In point of fact, the large majority of the Belgians speak Low German; only a small section of that majority being conversant with French as well. The exclusively French, or a strange dialect of French, speaking Walloons are the minority in the kingdom. Nevertheless, owing to the separation of Belgium from Holland in 1830, French became the official language, and for about half a century after this dismemberment of the United Netherlands the Flemish or Low German tongue, which practically is the same as Dutch, and kindred to the German "Platt," was treated in a manner which gave rise to the deepest disaffection.

Of late years, the grievances of the Flemings have been redressed, at least to some extent. In communal affairs, before courts of justice, in railway administration, and so forth, the Nether-German-speaking Fleming is no longer treated as a helot in his own country. A great deal has, however, yet to be changed before proper justice is done. Recently, a Congress of Flemings was held at Brügge (Bruges), when about 500 delegates attended; among them, the leaders of the movement. A number of resolutions were passed in favour of the language rights of the majority of the Belgian population; and the upper classes were specially urged to make use of the Flemish tongue in political meetings, so as to establish a closer contact with the masses, who only know that idiom. A further measure resolved upon was, to create a Flemish People's Parliament, or "Volksraad," as it is called, which is to meet twice a year, in April and October. The elections for that Volksraad are to take place within the present month. For that purpose the Flemish-speaking provinces have been divided into twenty electoral districts. The right of vote is assigned to every Belgian citizen who has assented to the resolutions adopted by the Congress at Antwerp in 1889.

The number of members of the Volksraad is fixed at 180. It is to occupy itself with questions of legislation; of public justice; of administration; of schools, art, and science; and of material interests. An executive committee will be formed, composed of thirty members, of which the Volksraad selects ten; the remaining twenty are to be chosen by the deputies of the five Flemish provinces. All resolutions are to be published "in the name of the Flemish People." While this movement deeply agitates the Low-German-speaking population, one of its chief organs, *De Flamingant*, discusses the idea of bringing about a later re-union of Belgium and Holland, in the way of a personal union, by a marriage between the hereditary Prince of Belgium with the Princess or Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who at present is a minor, being born in 1880. This idea of re-uniting the two countries has of late made great headway among the Flemings; but in Holland those who take an interest in the Low German language movement, confine themselves, for the moment, to the cultivation of a common literature. The Roman Catholic element being so strong in Belgium, Liberal and Protestant Dutchmen rather shrink from renewed political contact. Those in Belgium who advocate re-union point out, however, that it would have to be done by the "gold link of the Crown," so that the institutions of the Netherlands would in no way be disturbed.

A MEDICAL CONGRESS AT SEA.

The art of making holiday is well understood by many persons, and the methods of business probably by a still greater number. The faculty of combining both pursuits without injustice to either is, however, more difficult of exercise, and it is consequently less often witnessed in successful operation. An experiment, says the *Lancet*, which is to be carried out by the Norwegian Medical Congress at its next annual gathering possesses a special interest in this connection. At the meeting recently held in Christiania it was decided that next year members will assemble on board a yacht, which will cruise during their deliberations. A more seasonable, salutary, or, on the whole, economical arrangement could hardly have been arrived at. It remains to be seen if the work of the Congress will be carried out with the same regularity and application as it would be under existing conditions. This is the only point as to which we are at all doubtful. The project is certainly worth a trial. Several circumstances combine to render a holiday at sea—especially when passed, as in summer it usually is, amidst favourable weather—a highly enjoyable means of recreation. The holiday-maker can then freely partake of the purest and richest atmosphere that lungs can breathe, physical exercise within deck-limits may be taken in greater or less measure at the option of individuals, whilst the hours of sleep, walking, meals, and occupation may be observed with a minimum of irregularity. All this, coming as the healthy sequel of months, or perhaps years, passed in effort, weariness, and worry, confers upon the pleasure voyage to sea a charm and utility which only those can appreciate who have known this happy experience of navigation. Some discretion must of course be employed in the selection of season and weather, but these being favourable we know of few more agreeable modes of release from the cares of medical practice than that proposed by the Norwegian Congress. With a service of well-appointed vessels continually visiting our shores expenses are reduced to a minimum and facilities and comfort are increased in proportion.

SHORT SIGHT.

This form of defective vision is, no doubt, alarmingly increasing, but many kinds of defective vision are constantly mistaken for short sight, merely because clearer vision is obtained by bringing an object closer to the eye. If such cases are treated with ordinary short-sighted spectacles, the mischief is greatly aggravated, and serious and permanent injury is done to the sight.

Mr. JOHN BROWNING, Ophthalmic Optician,

(Author of "Our Eyes," now in its Fourteenth Edition,) may be consulted, free of charge, in all cases of defective vision, at 63, Strand, W.C.

CAMEO CIGARETTES.

A Photograph in Every Packet.

A SEPARATE MOUTHPIECE FOR EACH CIGARETTE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NOW READY (Sixpence), New Series, No. 124.

The CORNHILL MAGAZINE for OCTOBER,

containing "WITH EDGED TOOLS," Chaps. 13 to 16.—"IN A STOCKHOLM PENSION."—"THE BLIGHT ON GUESTWICK HALL."—"CHARACTER NOTE: THE BAD PENNY."—"WHAT MEN CALL INSTINCT."—"HAPPY PAIRS AT DUNMOW."—"CAMP LIFE IN CASHMERE."—"THE SURGEON'S GUEST," Chaps. 1 and 2.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

PARIS—SHORTEST & CHEAPEST ROUTE, through the charming Scenery of Normandy, to the Paris terminus near the Madeleine. Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. Two Special Express Services (Weekdays and Sundays).

London to Paris (1 and 2) (1, 2, 3).
Victoria ..... dep. 9.0 A.M. 8.50 P.M.
London Bridge..... ,, 9.0 8.50
Paris ..... arr. 6.50 P.M. 8.0 A.M.
Paris to London (1 and 2) (1, 2, 3).
Paris ..... dep. 9.0 A.M. 8.0 P.M.
London Bridge..... arr. 7.0 P.M. 7.40 A.M.
Victoria ..... ,, 7.10 7.50

Fares—Single First, 34s. 7d.; Second, 25s. 7d.; Third, 17s. 6d. Return First, 56s. 5d.; Second, 42s. 3d.; Third, 33s. 4d.

Powerful Steamers with excellent Deck and other Cabins. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

FOR full particulars see Time Books and Handbills, to be obtained at the Stations and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West-end General Offices, 28, Regent-street, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's Ludgate-circus Office; and Gaze's Office, 142, Strand.

(By order)
A. SAREL,
Secretary and General Manager.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

FOOTBALL SEASON 1893-4.

First Match of the Season at the New Grounds, WEMBLEY PARK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14TH.

OLD WESTMINSTERS v. SWIFTS.
Kick off at 3 o'clock.

Special Trains from Baker-street Station (No. 3 Platform).
1.40, 1.50, 2.0, 2.20, and 2.40 P.M.
RETURN FARES INCLUDING ADMISSION TO GROUNDS,
FIRST CLASS, 1s. 6d.
THIRD CLASS, 1s. 0d.
After the Match Special Trains to Baker-street as required.
J. BELL, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
FIRST AND THIRD CLASS DINING CARRIAGES.

The Afternoon Express from London (St. Pancras) to Glasgow, with First and Third Class Dining Carriages attached, now leaves LONDON (St. Pancras) at 2.10 P.M. instead of 1.30 as formerly, and returns from Glasgow (St. Enoch) at 1.20 P.M.

LUNCHEONS, DINNER, TEAS, and OTHER REFRESHMENTS
will be served en route at the following Tariffs:—

LUNCHEONS.
Served immediately after departure.
FIRST CLASS ..... 2s. 6d.
THIRD CLASS Joint Luncheon (inclusive charges ..... 2s.
Also à la Carte at Buffet charges as per daily Bill of Fare.

TEAS.
Served from 4.30 to 6.0 P.M.
Pot of Tea, with Roll and Butter ..... 6d.
FIRST CLASS ..... 9d.
Other Viands at Buffet charges as per daily Bill of Fare.

DINNER.
(Table d'Hote.)
Served in the
Down train on leaving Hellifield.
Up ,, Leeds.
FIRST CLASS ..... 3s. 6d.
THIRD CLASS ..... 2s. 6d.

Geo. H. TURNER, General Manager.
Derby, Oct., 1893.

TEPLITZ-SCHOENAU SPAS in BOHEMIA, well known for centuries, The GLIDEST and MOST CELEBRATED HOT ALKALINE SALINE BATHS. Open all the year round.

Prominent by their unsurpassed action in the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, and other Disorders of the Nerves. Especially indicated in those protracted ailments consequent on musket-shots and sword-wounds. For further information, order for Baths, &c., write for Pamphlet to the Bueder Inspectorat, Teplitz, Bohemia; or for Schonau to the Burgermeisteramt, Schonau, Bohemia. Guide-books and information also from the London Agents, W. SCHACHT and CO., 59, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

ROYAL BATH, OEYNHAUSEN.
STATION on the lines from Berlin to Cologne and from Minden to Hanover. Bathing season from the 1st May till the end of October. Naturally heated carbonic thermal baths, bring baths, brine inhalation room, vapour baths, salt air, massage, electricity, sanatorium. Excellent whey and milk cure establishments. Indications: Affections of the nerves, the brain and spinal marrow, chronic rheumatism, affections of the muscles and joints, diseases of the heart, scrofula, anæmia, chronic inflammation of the joints, women's diseases, &c., &c. Splendid music, orchestra, extensive park, theatre, balls, concerts, General water-service and sewerage installation. Prospectus and descriptive pamphlets are to be had gratis of the ROYAL BATHING ADMINISTRATION

ROSENEATH (42, WEST-HILL) Lovelliest position in Sydenham.—To be SOLD or LET, ready for occupation, this elegant noble FAMILY RESIDENCE, within eight minutes' walk of Sydenham Hill Station, S.E.R., main line, also near church, shops, and Crystal Palace. Six spacious bedchambers, convenient bathroom (hot and cold), superb drawing-room, noble dining-room, morning-room, and excellent domestic offices. Large garden, tennis lawns, &c. Artistically decorated in costly manner. Sound sanitation. Held for long term only £12 12s. ground rent. Price only £1,100. Really a sacrifice. Rent £95 per annum, on lease. Caretaker in charge. Can be viewed at any time.

LEWISHAM, S.E.—To effect an immediate SALE the low price of £345 will be accepted for a charming Two-roomed HOUSE, on gravel soil; just been redecorated throughout in superior manner; ready for immediate occupation; bath-room with lavatory (h. and c), conservatory (heated); tiled hearths, marble fenders, handsome plate-glass overmantels, &c.; large garden with back entrance; lease forty-six years at very low ground-rent of 2s 6d.—Apply to OWNER, Gledholt House, Cavendish-road, Brondesbury, N.W.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA. ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave London as under. PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES none days later, for ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all ports of AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons	H.P.	
ORIENT ...	5,386	6,000	... Oct. 20
ORMUZ ...	6,951	8,000	... Nov. 3
ORIANA.	5,25[illegible]	7,000	... Nov. 17
ORUBA ...	5,502	7,000	... Dec. 1
AUSTRAL	5,524	7,000	... Dec. 15
CUZCO ...	3,318	4,000	... Dec. 29

Passengers leaving London seven days later than above can by travelling overland can overtake the steamer at Naples

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks. Fares, from £21, 17s. to £70. Cheap return Tickets.

Managers, F. GREEN and CO., and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO.; Head Offices, Fenchurch-avenue, London.

For passage apply to the latter firm, at 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.; or to the Branch Office, 16, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, S.W.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS' ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—

BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week, and during season from Marseilles fortnightly.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and CEYLON, direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company's Steamships weekly from London one of their large well-appointed steamers for the above ports, and for Marseilles and Alexandria, every fortnight during the season.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.
For part dates apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
(British India Association.)

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY	BRISBANE
CALICAS	SURRAUNEE	BATAVIA
COLOMBO	BAGHDAD	ROCKHAMPTON
RANGOON	ZANZIBAR	TOWNSVILLE
MAURITIUS	MOOLTAN	MASYHONGSHE

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal ports of

INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.
Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 14, Austin-friars, E.C.; or to ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO.; or to GELLATLY HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall; and Dock House, Billiter-street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD FAST MAIL STEAMERS will sail regularly from SOUTHAMPTON as under:—
NEW YORK direct on WEDNESDAYS and SUNDAYS. Average passage seven and a half days. Special train from Waterloo Station on sailing day. All fares through from London.
CHINA and JAPAN by new fast Mail Steamers of 4,600 tons, leaving every Twenty-eight days (via Suez Canal), calling at GENOA, COLOMBO, and SINGAPORE.
AUSTRALIA.—Comfortable Mail Steamers leave Southampton every Twenty-eight days, calling at GENOA and COLOMBO.
Apply to KELLER, WALLIS, and CO., at 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; or 66, Oxford-street, E.C., and at Manchester and Southampton; or to PHILLIPPS & GRAVES, Bonded House, Eastcheap, E.C.

NILE SEASON, 1893-94.
COOK'S NEW FIRST-CLASS TOURIST STEAMERS
(The only Steamers on the Nile specially constructed for the conveyance of First-class Tourists)
Will leave Cairo for the First Cataract Nov. 14, 23, Dec. 12, 25, and Jan. 5, after which every Tuesday until March 13.
SPECIAL STEAMERS on Thursdays, January 11, Feb. 1 and 22.
SECOND CATARACT.—Through Bookings to the Second Cataract by the Steamers leaving Cairo Dec. 25, and weekly after March.
Three voyages of 3,650 miles, and eleven weeks on the Nile for £120.
Special journey, allowing Four Weeks to the First Cataract and back, with limited number of Passengers, leaving Cairo Jan. 5 and Feb. 7.
COOK'S NILE MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN CAIRO AND ASSOUAN.
Every Wednesday, Saturday, and Monday.
The only Steamers on the Nile conveying Mails, &c., under contract with the Egyptian Government.
COOK'S NEW MAIL SERVICE, leaving Cairo Daily, Assouan twice a week, fare £25.
SIX NEW STEEL DAHABEAHS, with every modern improvement. First class Dahabeahs of various sizes, to accommodate Mail or large families, or private parties. SUPERIOR STEAM DAHABEAH for private parties.
LUXOR, KARNAK, AND ASSOUAN HOTELS (now open). English Medical Gentleman in residence during the Season.
For full particulars, see programme with maps and plans, or apply to any of the Offices, Branches, or Chief Office, Ludgate Circus.

Sole Contractors to the Egyptian Government for the conveyance of mails, &c., between Lower and Upper Egypt, and to the Soudan Government for the conveyance of troops and stores on the Nile.

THE CONTINENT (via Dover and Ostend), by the Mail Steamers of the Belgian Government. The quickest and most convenient passenger route for Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. From London at 10 A.M., 8.58 P.M., 8.15 P.M.
Large powerful Steamers sail three times daily in each direction.
Circular Tours in Belgium, Germany, and Swiss rland.
Cheap Excursions every Friday or Saturday for Three Days from London to Ostend and Back. First Class, £1 11s; Second Class, £1 0s.
For time bill, with full information, apply at Belgian Mail Packet Office, 53, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES.
For terms, &c., write to the Superintendent, Warrington Lodge, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.

ACCIDENTS OF TRAVEL
AND ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS, INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY PROVIDING FOR
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
64, CORNHILL, LONDON. W. D. MASSY, A. VIAN, } Secs.

TRUTH says:—
"When travelling, it is well to order a weekly newspaper to be sent to meet one, as English papers are not always to be seen, and people languish for news. The PALL MALL BUDGET is the best for this purpose."

The EGYPTIAN GAZETTE says:—
"The PALL MALL BUDGET is probably now one of the best London weekly papers that can be subscribed for by residents abroad."

THE
PALL MALL BUDGET
PRICE SIXPENCE, by post SIXPENCE-HALFPENNY
THURSDAY, October 5.

CONTENTS:—

THE RACE FOR THE AMERICA CUP. Illustrated.
"VIGILANT" THE DEFENDER OF THE CUP.
TYPES OF SAILORS.
THE CUP.
"SOWING THE WIND," AT THE COMEDY. Illustrated.
THE NEW BALLET AT THE EMPIRE: "THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME." Full-page Illustration.
THE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY IN MASHONALAND. Illustrated.
MACLOUTSIE CAMP.
OFFICERS OF BORDER POLICE.
MOUNTED PARADE OF BORDER POLICE.
MUSSELS AND WHELKS. Full-page Illustration.
A QUIET TIME. Full-page Illustration.
THE DOLCOATH MINE. Illustrated.
TRAMMING THE STUFF.
RICHARD DAVIES, THE RESCUED MINER.
HANGING TRAMROAD.
DRAUGHT ENGINE AND SHAFT.
THE MINING DISTRICT OF CORNWALL.
BRINGING UP A DEAD BODY.
THE LATE ALBERT MOORE. Illustrated.
"SEA GULLS" AND "SEA SHELLS."
THE LATE MASTER OF BALLIOL. Illustrated.
ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION. Illustrated.
DETAILS OF EXHIBITS.
SCHNEBELITE, THE NEW EXPLOSIVE. With Portrait.
NOTTINGHAM GOOSE FAIR. Illustrated.
THE COAL WAR. Illustrated.
"HOLDING OUT."
CUB HUNTING IN SEPTEMBER. Full-page Illustration.
THE SECOND OF OCTOBER: A HALT FOR LUNCH. Full-page Illustration.
A METROPOLITAN GOLGOTHA. Illustrated.
SITE OF THE EXCAVATIONS.
HOW THE BONES ARE STACKED.
A DORSETSHIRE COTTAGE. Illustrated.
THE EARLIEST PHEASANTS.
THE MAIDENHEAD MYSTERY. Illustrated.
SCENE OF THE SUPPOSED MURDER.
PORTRAIT OF DE JONG AND MISS JUETT.
THE ARDLAMONT MYSTERY. Portrait of Scott.
THE TERRACE, KENSINGTON. Illustrated.
ON MOONLIT SANDS.
BEYOND GODSTOW.
ANOTHER ROUTE TO THE NORTH POLE.
THE BATH MYSTERY. Illustrated.
THE BULLION ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL NEWSAGENTS AND AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

NORDEN AND EYKYN, COMMISSION AGENTS and INSURANCE BROKERS, STAR CHAMBERS, 30, Moorgate-street, E.C.
The Firm undertakes PROMOTING of COMPANIES, and Acts as Stock and Share Brokers generally, being in close relations with leading firms. Correspondence Invited. Loans on Mortgages, Policies, and Reversions, and other securities arranged. PARTNERSHIPS FORMED. Capital obtained for going concerns. Bona fide Investments always on the Books.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE.
Head Offices:
27, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.
City Office: 8, King William-street, E.C.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
CHARLES HOUSE-SECRETARY.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
FIRE— —LIFE
—ENDOWMENTS—
—ANNUITIES.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS exceed EIGHT MILLIONS STERLING.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
EXPENSES MODERATE.
BONUSES LARGE.
Policy-holders incur no Liability of Partnership, and may so insure as to Participate in NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS of their class.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS.

Head Offices ... { 1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 1, Cornhill, London.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1797.
HEAD OFFICE—Surrey-street, Norwich.
LONDON OFFICES { 50, Fleet-street, E.C. / 10, King William-street, E.C. / 105, Piccadilly, W. / 61, Victoria-street, S.W.
AMOUNT INSURED £300,00,000
CLAIMS PAID..... 9,750,000

Agents wanted in Metropolitan District. Applications to be made to either of the above London offices.
Norwich, Sept. 30, 1893.

BURGLARY INSURANCE.—Gentlemen possessed of good social or business connections are invited to REPRESENT the SECURITY COMPANY. Limited. Capital £250,000, of which £50,000 is paid up, for insurance against loss by burglary, housebreaking, fraud, and embezzlement. Apply at once, as the holiday season is the burglary season. Prospectuses and full information may be had on application to the General Manager, 65, St. James's-st., London, S.W.

FLATS TO LET, in new and handsome building, close to train, tram, 'bus, City and West-end. Two and three rooms suites. Rents 8s. to 11s. per week.—Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Victoria House, South Lambeth-road.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA. 100 FREEHOLD PLOTS.—Grand Views.
MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS will SELL by AUCTION, 3rd portion of Boro' Estate, in Marquee, THURSDAY, 12th of October, at 3 P.M. Special train, Liverpool-street, 11 A.M. Tickets 2s. 6d. Abstracts Deeds. Tithe, Land Tax, and Lunch Free. Ten per cent. deposit; balance, sixteen payments. Land Co., 24, London-wall, and Auctioneers, 67, Cheapside, E.C.

DAIRY SHOW, ISLINGTON.
TO-DAY and TILL FRIDAY.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Cows, Heifers, Bulls, Goats, Poultry, Pigeons, Butter, Cheese, Cream, and all kinds of Dairy Produce. Dairy Utensils, New Inventions.
GREAT BUTTER AND CHEESE CONTESTS (229 entries) each morning, afternoon, and evening.
BAND of the GRENADIER GUARDS.
Admission to-day, 2s. 6d. till 6 P.M.; afterwards, 1s. Other days, 1s.

A. E. SPONG'S LIFE CLASS for LADIES is RE-OPENED for the Season. Professional models. Full particulars of the Secretary, 39, Doughty-st., Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION (supported solely by voluntary contributions).—The Committee earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS to enable them to launch their large fleet of 304 lifeboats and their crews in efficient working order, particularly needed at the present time. Since 1824 the Institution has granted rewards for the saving of upwards of 40,000 lives on the coasts of the United Kingdom.
Annual Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Charles Dibdin, Esq., 14, John-street, Adelphi, W.C., and by all the banks in the United Kingdom.

HAM-YARD SOUP KITCHEN AND HOSPICE (1846).—President: H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G. The COMMITTEE earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS. Institution open all the year. Twenty beds in Hospice. Soup, bread, coals. Christmas Dinner to 1,000 FAMILIES. Particulars sent on request.—Bankers: Union Bank, Charing-cross. H. S. TOWN, Hon. Sec. W. STEVENS, Manager. Ham-yard, Great Windmill-street, W.; Piccadilly Circus, W.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, STRAND, W.C.—HELP EARNESTLY SOLICITED. Liabilities on 31st December, 1892, £10,000. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. DRUMMOND, 49, Charing Cross, or the Secretary.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Extension of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. TO OBEY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, St. Leonards, St. John's-road, Penge, S.E.

R. ANDERSON AND CO.,
British, Indian, and Colonial
Advertisement Agents and Contractors,
and Authors' Literary Agents,
14, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, S.W.
GIVE the BEST TERMS for Company and all General Advertising. Advice, Estimates, and information free of charge. Prospectuses.

BORD'S PIANOS
25 per cent. discount for cash. Class A, 25 guineas (Second-hand), 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class B, 30 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class C, 35 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class D, 40 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class E, 45 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class F, 50 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class G, 55 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class H, 60 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class I, 65 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class J, 70 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class K, 75 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class L, 80 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class M, 85 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class N, 90 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class O, 95 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class P, 100 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class Q, 105 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class R, 110 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class S, 115 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class T, 120 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class U, 125 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class V, 130 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class W, 135 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class X, 140 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class Y, 145 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system. Class Z, 150 guineas, 1 per month, on the three years' system.

ERARD PIANOS AND HARPS.
MESSRS. ERARD have been AWARDED the GOLD MEDAL, "for the highest class of Pianofortes," and a SILVER MEDAL, "for the highest class of Harps" in the Class of Musical Instruments, at the EXHIBITION, 1893.

PADEREWSKI'S ADVICE.
"Play only on an Erard wherever obtainable."

ERARD PIANOS AND HARPS.
A few of the large stock of Upright Pianofortes returned from the past season's hire still remain, and may be had at MODERATE PRICES. EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION during the next few weeks.
S. & P. ERARD,
Royal Piano and Harp Manufacturers,
18, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS and PIANOS. Spe ially adapted for Drawing-rooms, Schools, Chapels, or Masonic Lodges. Moderate Prices. Every instrument guaranteed. Catalogues will be sent free on application, together with full particulars of Hire and Purchase payments.—The BELL ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED, 95, New Bond-street, London, W.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S BAROMETERS.
Useful and ornamental.
From One Guinea and upwards.
Illustrated Price Lists post free.
Scientific Instrument Makers to the Queen and H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.
Branches—45, CORNHILL, E.C. Registered Telephone No. 5,611.
Telegraphic Address—"NEGRETTI, London."

HOW I FURNISHED MY HOUSE without borrowing, on a system of easy payments, whereby I have saved myself the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Limited) a monthly small sum out of money received, securing from the outset the use of the whole of my own Furniture at a smaller outlay than I hitherto paid for furnished apartments. Call or call personally, Secretary, NORMAN and STACEY (Limited), 136, Queen Victoria-street, where full particulars can be obtained.

DUTCH BULBS
SALES EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock by PROTHEROE AND MORRIS
CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C.
Catalogues free by post on application.

MACONOCHIE'S ROYAL SCOTCH KIPPERS.—24 large selected fish, 4s. Delivered free per fish guaranteed. Cash with order.—MACONOCHIE BROS., Lairaird Head Works, Fraserburgh, Scotland.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 1s. 1½d. each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN, living in the New Forest, Hants, desires to receive a pensioner of sport to reside with him as paying guest season or longer; well-appointed house, in pu soil; all hunting, shooting, and fishing; 1 bourhood; good stabling.—Address, H. J. Bright's Arcade, Bournemouth.

AMATEUR MECHANICS.—Practical Lessons given daily in all kinds of Wood and Metal Work. Prospectus and testimonials from late Students.—SYER, 45, Wardour-street, London, E.C.

DANCING.—Madame LOVELL (successor to Madame Adelaide Kemble) begs to announce her "AT HOME DANCES" on MONDAY EVENINGS, from 8 to 12, at One Guinea the series. Private lessons in the "PEWSWITZER," "Waltz" and "Gavotte." Juvenile class, Grenville-street, Bloomsbury.

STAMPS! STAMPS!—PALMER'S BAZAAR.—See "Brice-Brac," 1s. 6d., only and Almost Worthless Stamps, 1s. 6d. STRAND, LONDON, The Exterminator of Moths. 500 varieties, all different, 6s. Stamps on approval. Best prices given.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c.—An Editor of experience solicits the writers who delight in pay table work. Terms only spend from 1s. 3d. per 1,000 words in interchangeable copies by a typewriter, who attends it would be for me and his employers a benefit greater chance their copy would have of being read." TYPEWRITING DONE neatly and quickly, "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Harrow-road, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

WASHING WANTED by an established, good Laundress. Has every convenience; thoroughly understands getting fine linen. Constant supply of water, near to drying grounds; good references; terms moderate; in town daily.—Mrs. J. H., Cambridge Lodge, Bollo Bridge-road, Acton.

WASHING WANTED by an established good laundress; has every convenience; thoroughly understands getting fine CROSS MANSIONS. Every convenience; very pleasant. 24s. weekly.

NOW READY.
WITH NEARLY TWO HUNDRED EXQUISITE REPRODUCTIONS.
PRICE ONE SHILLING. Post Free ONE SHILLING AND THREEPENCE.

NATIONAL GALLERY PICTURES.
CROWN 4to, IN ORANGE-COLOURED WRAPPER.

The great and continually growing popularity of "Pictures of the Year" has induced the Proprietors to prepare a Companion Volume consisting of careful Reproductions of all the most admired masterpieces in the National Gallery.

The fame of that Gallery, and its favour with the public, have of recent years enormously increased; but no adequate collection of undoubted demand, and to produce a work worthy of the Great National Institution whose treasures it portrays.

Reproductions from it has been produced. In preparing the present publication, the object of the Proprietors has been at once to meet an

The Proprietors are convinced that "National Gallery Pictures," while enjoying the same wide popularity as "Pictures of the Year," will be treasured in many households as a Standard Work of Reference for the most famous Pictures in the National Collection.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 18, Charing Cross-road, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—TUESDAY, October 10, 1893.